

CENTRAL GLOUCESTERSHIRE UNITED
DISTRICTS (M.O.H.) JOINT COMMITTEE

Library



ANNUAL REPORT

of the

Public Health Departments

for the Year 1958

Medical Officer of Health:

W. J. Douglas Cooper, M.B., B.CH., B.A.O., D.P.H.

Districts:

Dursley Rural District	Nailsworth Urban District
Stroud Rural District	Stroud Urban District
Thornbury Rural District	

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CENTRAL GLOUCESTERSHIRE UNITED DISTRICTS
(M.O.H.) JOINT COMMITTEE

**Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health for the year
ending 31st December, 1958**

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I beg to submit my Annual Report for the Central Gloucestershire United Districts as required under the Sanitary Officers (Outside London) Regulations 1935, and as directed by the Ministry of Health in Circular 22/58 of the 9th December, 1958 and the Corrigenda thereto.

This Report is the fourth one for the Combined Area of Central Gloucestershire. In accordance with the wishes of the Joint (M.O.H.) Committee the Report is again a combined one and I have incorporated some photographs of Public Health interests to try and make the Report more attractive with pictorial illustrations. This may be regarded as an expensive method of putting across health propaganda but when one considers that it is a permanent record of the health of Central Gloucestershire, perhaps future generations may think that we were more progressive than they thought by reading our former Reports.

In relation to the environmental side of Public Health, during 1958, there has been a fair amount of progress. Our Councils have proceeded with their building programmes (perhaps in some cases not as quickly as we Public Health Officers would like!). The Slum Clearance programme which is tied up so intimately with the erection of new dwellings has progressed but in some cases, as can be seen from the Statistical Table of the Area the five year programme which should be completed by September 1960 will not be finished by some of the Authorities on the specified date. It will be necessary for all Authorities to continually review the situation with regard to unfit houses as the Survey carried out some years ago is now becoming out-of-date.

In Dursley Rural District there has been a lot of progress made in relation to Sewerage Schemes. The extensions to the Dursley Sewage Works was completed during the year and progress has been made in relation to the Sewerage Scheme for Uley. Permission was given later in the year for the commencement of the Sewerage Scheme for Coaley Village. An Enquiry was held by the Ministry into the proposed combined scheme for Wotton-under-Edge and Kingswood in the Dursley Rural District and Charfield in the Thornbury Rural District. This scheme was held up for some time because of the unsuitability of the site for the Sewage Works. After further investigation to find a better site,

the Ministry has now agreed, with certain provisions, to the use of the site originally chosen, so that during the coming year we may see a start to this long awaited scheme.

In Thornbury Rural District, many major schemes for sewage disposal are still outstanding. Some of these are going to be an urgent necessity during the next few years because of the large schemes of development that are proposed in this Area. When one thinks of the hundred million development for the Imperial Chemical Industry in the Severn Beach—Pilning Area; the hundred million development for another Nuclear Power Station at Oldbury-on-Severn; the construction of the new Severn Bridge, the proposed Bristol Overspill Development at Patchway, together with the completion of the Berkeley Power Station and other smaller industries that may follow in the wake of these major developments, one can see that we must use every effort to tie-in sewerage schemes with these other constructions and developments. There seems to be a greater urgency now for the proposed Almondsbury scheme, the extension of the Bradley Brook Sewage Works so that it would ultimately connect up with the trunk sewer which is being constructed by the Bristol City Council, and the extension to the Severn Beach Sewage Works so that its size can be increased to deal with the future development of the area and the sewage matter and effluent efficiently dealt with prior to its entrance into the River Severn. The other schemes which require presentation to the Ministry are (a) Olveston and Tockington, (b) Wanswell, and (c) Extensions in the Thornbury District. The scheme for the sewerage of Alveston Village commenced early in 1958 and should be completed towards the end of 1959. It is therefore obvious that Thornbury Rural District Council are going to have to spend a large amount of money in completing the sewerage of their District. However, it must not be forgotten that they are going to have a tremendous increase in their rateable value during the next few years which will be some compensation for this immense increase in capital spending, besides the practise of increasing good Public Health.

In the Stroud Area, progress has been made in relation to the Chalford Valley Scheme and it is hoped that this long awaited scheme will commence during 1959. The extensions to the works at Stanley Downton are under investigation by the Ministry and it is hoped that an enquiry will be forthcoming in relation to this scheme before long.

I have prepared a Comparative Table of Vital Statistics for the five Districts. In relation to the Death Rate all Districts are below the national average except Stroud Urban District and I have tried to give an explanation for this increase in their section of the Report. The Birth Rate in most Areas is around the National Average but in Thornbury Rural District it is well above being 21.94 as compared with that for England and Wales of 16.4.

In relation to Infectious Disease, this has been a very good year. There were small outbreaks of Measles in the Thornbury and Dursley Districts and it is gratifying to note that we had only three cases of Paralytic Poliomyelitis as compared with 14 last year. This is in a population of some 90,000 people. As I mentioned last year, the World Health Organisation had stated that among communities where vaccination with inactivated vaccine had become widespread, a decline of incidence has been observed. I would like to think that the decline of incidence in my Area has been due to this factor as a lot of hard work has been accomplished during the year in vaccinating all those volunteering in the under 25 age group.

It will be seen that most of the Report deals with the work of the Public Health Inspectors and it is a great encouragement to the various Departments to feel that its recommendations are practically invariably supported by the Public Health Committees and Councils.

It therefore remains for me to thank the various Chairmen and Members of the Public Health Committees and Councils for their continued support during the year.

I would also like to thank the various Officers of the Public Health Departments and other Officers of the Councils for their assistance and co-operation.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient Servant,

W. J. DOUGLAS COOPER,

Medical Officer of Health.

To the Chairman and Members of:

The Dursley Rural District Council.

The Stroud Rural District Council.

The Thornbury Rural District Council.

The Nailsworth Urban District Council.

The Stroud Urban District Council.

COMPARATIVE TABLE OF VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE FIVE DISTRICTS — 1958

	England & Wales	Dursley R.D.C.	Stroud R.D.C.	Thornbury R.D.C.	Nailsworth U.D.C.	Stroud U.D.C.
Live Birth Rate per 1,000 population	16.4	16.00	15.59	21.94	17.36	15.57
Still Birth Rate per 1,000 total live and still births	21.6	18.93	19.6	5.67	16.66	28.2
Death Rate per 1,000 population	11.7	9.39	10.08	10.15	7.60	11.98
Infant Mortality per 1,000 related live births ..	22.5	15.40	15.11	11.4	16.9	40.03
Average Age at Death		70.23	69.53	65.94	72.47	67.50
Estimated Mid-Year Population, 1958	45,109,000	17,150	27,250	26,850	3,710	16,240

INCIDENCE OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE IN THE FIVE DISTRICTS DURING 1958

				Dursley R.D.C.	Stroud R.D.C.	Thornbury R.D.C.	Nailsworth U.D.C.	Stroud U.D.C.
Measles	..	..	..	344	57	355	3	62
Whooping Cough	..	..	..	1	17	77	—	1
Scarlet Fever	..	..	..	20	6	14	1	4
Puerperal Pyrexia	..	..	..	2	13	3	6	5
Erysipelas	..	..	..	1	4	5	5	7
Pneumonia	..	..	..	18	10	21	2	—
Acute Encephalitis	..	..	..	1	—	—	—	—
Polioomyelitis (Paralytic)	..	..	..	—	2	1	—	—
Dysentery	..	..	..	—	—	24	—	—
Malaria	..	..	..	—	1*	—	1	—

* Not confirmed

TABLE SHOWING PROGRESS MADE IN DEALING WITH UNFIT HOUSES IN THE FIVE DISTRICTS FORMING THE CENTRAL AREA OF GLOUCESTERSHIRE

HOUSING:

	Dursley R.D.C.	Stroud R.D.C.	Thornbury R.D.C.	Nailsworth U.D.C.	Stroud U.D.C.
(a) Estimated number of unfit houses in the area (As returned to Minister)	234	450	809	120	374
(b) Estimated number of unfit houses to be dealt with in first 5 years (as approved by Minister under Section 1 of the Housing Repairs & Rents Act, 1954) ..	165	250	409	24	374

Action in period 1-1-58 to 31-12-58

(c) Number of houses in Clearance Areas declared during period	12	7	Nil	Nil	Nil
(d) Number of houses in respect of which demolition orders were made	8	18	7	1	6
(e) Number of houses in respect of which Closing Orders were made (Not including any in Clearance Areas) ..	15	27	4	Nil	17
(f) Number of houses subject to official Undertakings (not including any in Clearance Areas)	4	1	1	5	5

Houses made fit for human habitation

(g) Houses made fit under Section 9, Housing Act, 1957 ..	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
(h) Houses included in (d), (e) or (f) made fit during the period ..	7	2	Nil	Nil	1
(i) Houses included in (a) made fit by informal action ..	2	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

Houses acquired

(j) Number of unfit houses acquired by local authority (excluding Houses in above categories)	Nil	2	Nil	Nil	Nil
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Houses demolished

(k) Houses included in (a) actually demolished	43	87	11	1	10
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Progress to 31-12-58

(l) Total number of houses included in (a) above dealt with up to 31-12-58	149	260	144	22	187
(m) Percentage of approved 5 year programme initiated to date	90.3%	100%	35.1%	92%	50%

Improvements

Improvement Grants authorised in 1949-1957	183	189	179	23	94
Improvement Grants authorised in 1958	45	34	36	7	21

Radiation Hazards

Berkeley Power Station now under construction is one of the first Nuclear Power Stations to be built following the publication by H.M. Government in 1956 of the White Paper entitled "A Programme of Nuclear Power."

The process of atomic fission on which the operation of this station will depend is inevitably accompanied by the production of radiation and the formation of radioactive products. The previous decade of intensive research into radiological problems, together with the experience gained from the operation of large military atomic installations gave confidence that nuclear power could be safely harnessed on an industrial basis and that the risks to those living in the vicinity of the plants, or to the operating personnel, would be no greater than those normally accepted in industrial practice. It is a fundamental principle in the design of the station that the products from the fission process should be enclosed at all times in suitable containers to guard against any release of radioactive material.

Radioactivity is no new thing in life on this planet. All human beings have been subjected to radioactivity from natural sources to an extent, dependent upon the circumstances of their existence. For example, the normal level of radioactivity to which some people in Sweden are subjected may be some seven times the mean value for general Swedish conditions; whilst ratios of five to one exist in the West of England.

The Central Electricity Generating Board decided that measurements of the natural radioactivity in the countryside around the Berkeley Power Station should begin well in advance of the commissioning of the Station.

The necessary laboratory and survey vehicles have been equipped, the staff have been trained and measurements have commenced during the year. The natural radioactivity at selected survey sites over a radius of 30 miles from the Station have been collected and measurements made of the total radioactivity present in them. The survey sites have been so chosen that they will give a satisfactory indication should there have been any radioactive emission from the Station that could result in appreciable changes in the level of radioactivity in the neighbourhood. These measurements are also intended to show whether any changes in the activity measured, result, in fact, from the operation of the Station or from other causes. It is not suggested that the survey as it now stands is in its final form. In fact, the types of samples, the methods of collection and subsequent analysis are currently under review in an endeavour to obtain the maximum useful information on present and future measurements of activity.

The Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries and the Ministry of Housing and Local Government are co-ordinating with the Central Electricity Generating Board in the taking of the various samples and the interpretation of the results, which to me is the most important thing. Samples of soil, atmosphere, vegetation, herbage, milk, water, sewage effluents, etc., would be taken by the Board and examined by expert physicists.

I mentioned in my last Report about the possibility of forming a Local Liaison Committee at Berkeley, composed of Local Authority members and officers and other representatives from interested Boards. An exploratory meeting of those interested in the formation of this Committee was held at the Power Station during January 1959 and it was decided to form a Committee of this type. The various Local Authorities and other local bodies have been asked to take part and the first Meeting will be held in September 1959.

The purpose of the Committee is to establish public confidence in the neighbourhood of its Nuclear Power Station. This is now more important than ever with the recent news that the Generating Board are to establish a further Power Station at Oldbury-on-Severn costing £100 million and are considering three further Stations along the banks of the River Severn.

The other point that I mentioned in my last Report about Radiation Hazards was the necessity for registration of all users of Radio Isotopes with Local Authorities. This question is still being considered by the Government and it would appear that there is likely to be new legislation in the near future to cover this point.

The Fluoridation of Public Water Supplies

The fluoridation of public water supplies has been referred to at Committees and Conferences dealing with water supply on a number of occasions. I am therefore submitting a few notes for the information of my Councils on this very controversial subject.

The process involves the addition of fluoride to a potable water to raise the level of the fluoride concentration to a desired optimum. This ideal concentration is said to be one part of fluoride in a million parts of water.

A water containing this concentration of fluoride is considered by the advocates to reduce the disease known as dental caries (dental decay) to the greatest extent without harm to the individual.

Few waters in their natural state are entirely lacking in fluorides and in some few cases contain about the optimum amount which has proved of great value in the research on this matter. It is interesting here to record that the Ministry Chemist in a recent survey of water supplies in this country has stated that his examination showed that he has not yet examined a water supply in which there was not a minimal amount of natural fluorine. This shows that we are not suggesting adding something new to water supplies but bringing what is already there up to an optimal amount. In recent examinations of the Dursley sources of supply there was a small amount of fluoride in each one examined.

The subject involves dentistry, medicine, chemistry and the processes involved in water supplies and therefore presents a very complex problem. Research has been carried out for many years in a number of countries, particularly during the last fourteen years in the United States.

The advocates contend that the process is effective and harmless and reduce the dental decay in children by almost 60% and that the benefit will continue into adult life. On the other hand, the opponents put forward arguments that fluorides have a detrimental effect on the human body and are dangerous, that a public body has no right to medicate a water supply, and question the legal authority to do so.

In the last few years an expert study group of scientists from Brazil, Britain, India, Sweden, Switzerland and the United States reported to the World Health Organisation that their assessment of the results of fluoridation programmes in 17 countries established that the fluoridation of drinking water reduced dental decay and is safe, practical and effective.

The International Dental Federation has given its approval to fluoridation as well as the World Health Organisation and studies have been carried out or are in progress in many parts of the world.

Following the recommendation of a Government Mission sent to America in 1952, four selected Authorities (Anglesey, Watford, Kilmarnock and Andover) had fluoride added to their water supplies to demonstrate the effectiveness of the treatment under British conditions. Unfortunately local opposition in Andover Council has been so strong that the experiment has been abandoned in that town.

During 1957 the New Zealand Government set up a Commission of Inquiry on The Fluoridation of Public Water Supplies. Public hearings were held in five centres and evidence taken from 121 witnesses; as a result of which they came to the

following general conclusion: " Introduced in accordance with the principles outlined we are satisfied that widespread use should be made of the fluoridation process of achieving an urgently needed improvement in the present serious state of dental health in New Zealand."

I think the time has now come for the Ministry to have a clear and determined policy in relation to Fluoridation of Water Supplies. We have been waiting since 1952 for the results of the trials in this country, even though Fluoridation has proved its worth in U.S.A., Canada, South America, and many other countries in Europe, and the Commonwealth. I hope that soon the Ministry will give encouragement to Local Authorities and the new amalgamated Water Boards to go ahead with schemes for fluoridation. There will always be a certain amount of opposition to a scheme of this type and in the meantime it is the duty of anyone who is interested in the advancement of good Public Health to carry out Health Education wherever possible in the community so that when the time comes for our water to be fluoridated, the public will have been convinced of the need to preserve the teeth of our future generations.

Dursley Rural District Council

Chairman:

B. V. PROUT, Esq., J.P.

Vice-Chairman:

G. BILBRUCK, Esq.

Clerk of the Council:

H. A. PATE, Esq.

Councillors (1958/59):

Mrs. J. Chismon	W. J. Edmonds, Esq.
Mrs. M. Evans	J. S. Eley, Esq.
Mrs. N. F. Home	G. Elliott, Esq.
Mrs. M. M. Milner	C. W. Hill, Esq.
Mrs. J. E. Wheeler	O. E. H. Hill, Esq.
Brig. Sir Alan Durand, BART., M.C.	E. Jones, Esq.
Brig. K. F. W. Dunn, C.B.E.	R. W. Little, Esq.
The Rev. W. A. Goater	D. Moss, Esq.
The Rev. Canon W. H. Thomas, M.A.	E. A. Panes, Esq.
B. F. Bartlett, Esq.	E. L. Prosser, Esq.
P. W. Baston, Esq.	R. Barber Taylor, Esq.
R. C. A. Cleverly, Esq.	L. G. C. Townsend, Esq., J.P.
A. F. Durn, Esq.	W. I. Tucker, Esq.
	L. A. Vaisey, Esq.

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT STAFF:

Medical Officer of Health:

W. J. DOUGLAS COOPER, M.B., B.CH., B.A.O., D.P.H.

Engineer, Surveyor and Chief Public Health Inspector:

H. J. DIMERY, A.I.A.S., M.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H.

Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector:

T. B. CHAFFE, M.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H., Smoke Inspector's Certificate.

Additional Public Health Inspectors:

C. W. R. FISHER, M.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H.

J. P. SMITH, M.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H.

Pest Officer:

J. D. SHIPTON

Public Health Department Clerk:

Miss M. C. LOVELL

PART I

GENERAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

SOCIAL CONDITIONS

No important change has taken place in the nature of the chief trades carried out in the District. They are:

1. Agriculture and Allied Trades.
2. Braid and Loom Elastic and Smallwares.
3. Flour Mill.
4. Baking.
5. General Engineering
6. Electrical Engineering.
7. Cloth Manufacturing.
8. Paper Pulping Mills.
9. Fibre Box Manufacturers.
10. Wood Turneries.

STATISTICS, 1958

(a) General Statistics

Area of District	..	..	..	..	26,639
Population (Estimated Mid-Year)	..	..	..	..	17,150
No. of inhabited properties	..	..	..	..	5,904
No. of inhabitants per property	..	..	..	..	2.94
Rateable Value as at 31st December, 1958	..	..	..	..	£168,231
Sum represented by ld. Rate	..	..	..	..	£665
Number of Council Houses	..	..	..	..	1,386
Number of requisitioned houses	..	..	..	..	—
Percentage of Council Houses	..	..	..	..	23.57

Inhabited Properties

Houses	..	..	..	..	5,471
Farms	..	..	..	..	169
Houses and Shops	..	..	..	..	168
Public Houses	..	..	..	..	48
Carvans	..	..	..	..	48
Total					5,904

Percentage served by Main Water — 99%

Percentage served by Modern Sewers — 73%

(Includes Council Houses connected to small disposal plants)

Varying Populations of Dursley Rural District

1901	..	..	..	..	11,636
1911	..	..	..	..	12,233
1921	..	..	..	..	12,560
1938	..	..	..	..	14,600
1939	..	..	..	..	16,122
1946	..	..	..	..	16,220
1951	..	..	..	..	16,985
1952	..	..	..	..	17,020
1953	..	..	..	..	17,050
1954	..	..	..	..	17,070
1955	..	..	..	..	17,140
1956	..	..	..	..	17,240
1957	..	..	..	..	17,290
1958	..	..	..	..	17,150

(b) Extracts from Vital Statistics

Live Births

			M.	F.	Total
Legitimate	..	..	131	121	252
Illegitimate	..	..	2	5	7
Total			133	126	259

Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 Estimated Mid-Year Population	..	15.10
Birth Rate, England & Wales, per 1,000 Estimated Mid-Year Population		16.4
Comparability Factor for Births in this Area	.. ..	1.06
Therefore corrected Birth Rate for this District is	.. ..	16.00
Illegitimate Live Births per cent of Total Live Births	.. ..	2.7%

Still Births

			M.	F.	Total
Legitimate	..	..	3	2	5
Illegitimate	..	..	—	—	—
Total			3	2	5

Still Birth Rate, per 1,000 estimated Mid-Year Population	.. ..	0.29
Still Birth Rate, England & Wales, per 1,000 estimated Mid-Year Population	.. ..	0.36
Still Birth Rate, per 1,000 Live and Still Births	.. ..	18.93
Still Birth Rate, England & Wales, per 1,000 Live and Still Births	.. ..	21.6

Deaths

158 deaths were registered in the Dursley Rural District during 1958. Of these 106 deaths (52 males and 54 females) took place in the area and 52 deaths (29 males and 23 females) were transferred to the District. There were 4 outward transfers to other Districts.

Average age of all Male Deaths in the District	.. ..	66.44 years
Average age of all Female Deaths in the District	.. ..	74.22 years
Average age of all Deaths during the year	.. ..	70.23 years

Death Rate for England & Wales per 1,000 estimated Mid-Year Population	.. ..	11.7
Crude Death Rate in Dursley Rural District per 1,000 estimated Mid-year Population	.. ..	9.21
Comparability Factor for Deaths in this Area	.. ..	1.02
Therefore Corrected Death Rate for this District is	.. ..	9.39
50 deaths out of the total occurred in Hospitals, i.e. approximately 31.6%		

Deaths of Infants under 1 year of age

			M.	F.	Total
Legitimate	..	..	2	2	4
Illegitimate	..	..	—	—	—
Total			2	2	4

Causes of Death of Infants under 1 year

Sex	Age	Cause of Death	Where Death occurred
Male	3 months	Broncho pneumonia	At home
Male	4 days	Birth Injuries	In hospital
Male	8 months	Congenital Heart Disease	In hospital
Female	15 minutes	Congenital Deformity	In hospital

Infant Mortality Rate

Death Rate of Infants under 1 year in Dursley Rural District per 1,000 live births	15.40
Death Rate of Legitimate Infants per 1,000 legitimate live births	15.87
Death Rate of Illegitimate Infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births	Nil
Death Rate of Infants under 1 year in England & Wales per 1,000 related live births	22.5

Deaths of Infants under 4 weeks of age

	M.	F.	Total
Legitimate	1	1	2
Illegitimate	—	—	—
Total	1	1	2

Neo-Natal (first four weeks) Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births in Dursley Rural District ... 7.7

Maternal Mortality Rate ... Nil

Deaths in Hospital

Gloucester Royal Hospital (Gt. Western Road)	14 cases
Gloucester Royal Infirmary (Southgate Street)	11 cases
Bristol Homœopathic Hospital	1 case
Southmead Hospital, Bristol	3 cases
Manor Park Hospital, Bristol	2 cases
Thornbury Hospital	2 cases
Snowdon Road Hospital, Bristol	4 cases
Winford Orthopaedic Hospital	2 cases
Bristol Royal Infirmary	1 case
Clifton Court, Clifton	2 cases
Lowestoft and North Suffolk Hospital	1 case
Orpington Hospital	1 case
Bristol Childrens' Hospital	1 case
Standish Chest Hospital	1 case
Horton Road Hospital, Gloucester	1 case
Cossham Memorial Hospital	2 cases
Cotswold Hospital, Tetbury	1 case
Total	50 cases

LONGEVITY

Deaths in Age Groups

			M.	F.	Total
0— 1 year	..	..	3	1	4
1—10 years	..	..	1	—	1
10—20 years	..	..	—	1	1
20—30 years	..	..	1	—	1
30—40 years	..	..	2	1	3
40—50 years	..	..	6	1	7
50—60 years	..	..	9	3	12
60—70 years	..	..	12	15	27
70—80 years	..	..	27	23	50
80—90 years	..	..	17	23	40
90—100 years	..	..	3	9	12
Total			81	77	158

MONTHS OF THE YEAR IN WHICH DEATHS TOOK PLACE

Month			Deaths that occurred within the District	Deaths that occurred in hospital or while temporarily resident outside the District	Total
January	..	..	25	4	29
February	..	..	9	3	12
March	..	..	10	11	21
April	..	..	8	5	13
May	..	..	4	3	7
June	..	..	8	2	10
July	..	..	3	2	5
August	..	..	10	6	16
September	..	..	1	3	4
October	..	..	7	3	10
November	..	..	12	4	16
December	..	..	9	6	15
			106	52	158

CAUSES OF DEATHS

Causes of Deaths				Under	1 yr.	1-	5-	15-	25-	45-	65-	75-	Total
Tuberculosis of the respiratory system	..			—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	2
Other forms of Tuberculosis	..			—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Syphilitic disease	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meningococcal infections	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Other infective and parasitic diseases	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malignant neoplasm of stomach	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malignant neoplasm of lung and bronchus					—	—	—	—	—	2	1	1	4
Malignant neoplasm of breast	—	—	—	—	1	2	1	—	4
Malignant neoplasm of uterus	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	3
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms					—	—	—	—	—	3	7	7	17
Leukæmia, aleukæmia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Diabetes	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2
Vascular lesions of nervous system	—	—	—	—	—	3	7	20	30
Coronary disease, angina	—	—	—	—	—	5	3	6	14
Hypertension with heart disease	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	3	5
Other heart disease	—	—	—	—	1	5	3	23	32
Other circulatory disease	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	4
Influenza	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pncumonia	1	—	—	—	—	3	1	6	11
Bronchitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Other diseases of respiratory system	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoca	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nephritis and nephrosis	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	3
Hyperplasia of prostate	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3
Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Congenital malformations	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	2
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	1	—	—	—	2	2	1	6	12
Motor vehicle accidents	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
All other accidents	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	4
Suicide	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Homicide and operations of war	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Total 158

NOTIFICATIONS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE IN AGE GROUPS, 1958

Disease	Under 1 year	1 year	2 years	3 years	4-5 years	6-9 years	10-14 years	15-19 years	20-34 years	35-44 years	45-65 years	Over 65 years	Age Unknown	Total
Measles	4	28	32	46	95	126	8	2	2	—	1	—	—	344
Pneumonia .. .	—	—	—	—	1	3	1	—	1	2	6	4	—	18
Scarlet Fever ..	—	—	—	—	8	4	3	1	3	—	—	—	1	20
Erysipelas .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Puerperal Pyrexia ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	2
Whooping Cough ..	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Acute Encephalitis	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Total	4	29	32	46	105	133	12	3	7	2	8	4	2	387

INFECTIOUS DISEASE IN PARISHES, 1958

Parish	Measles	Whooping Cough	Scarlet Fever	Erysipelas	Puerperal Pyrexia	Pneumonia	Acute Encephalitis	Total
Cam	210	1	6	—	—	5	1	223
Coaley	23	—	—	—	—	—	—	23
Dursley .. .	77	—	7	1	1	5	—	91
Kingswood ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
North Nibley ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Nymphsfield ..	16	—	—	—	1	—	—	17
Slimbridge ..	2	—	2	—	—	2	—	6
Stinchcombe ..	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	2
Uley	11	—	3	—	—	3	—	17
Wotton-under-Edge ..	3	—	1	—	—	3	—	7
Total	344	1	20	1	2	18	1	387

TUBERCULOSIS

During the year two males died as a result of Pulmonary Tuberculosis, their ages being 67 and 35.

There are now 150 cases on the Register as compared with 144 in 1957.

Table showing Ages of New Cases and In-Transfers and Deaths

			New Cases and In-Transfers				Deaths			
			Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
Age			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1— 5	..	..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5—15	..	..	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
15—25	..	..	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
25—35	..	..	3	3	1	—	—	—	—	—
35—45	..	..	—	2	1	—	1	—	—	—
45—55	..	..	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
55—65	..	..	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
65 and over	..	..	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Total			7	7	3	1	2	—	—	—

Table showing Cases who have been cured or who have left Area

Cured				Left Area				Total
Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
4	2	1	—	—	2	1	—	10

Cases remaining on Register

	M.	F.	Total
Pulmonary	67	47	114
Non-Pulmonary ..	16	20	36
Total	83	67	150

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948, Section 47

Removal of Persons in need of care and attention to suitable premises

No cases arose during the year calling for action under this Act.

ANTHRAX ORDER, 1938

Six cases of suspected Anthrax in animals were notified during the year but none were confirmed.

INTERNATIONAL VACCINATION CERTIFICATES

During the year 78 International Vaccination Certificates were signed by General Practitioners in the District and were stamped and countersigned by me.

SUSPECTED FOOD POISONING

At the end of November an investigation was made into a suspected outbreak of Food Poisoning at Katharine Lady Berkeley's Grammar School, Wotton-under-Edge.

One hundred and eighty-two pupils and staff were taken ill with sickness and some diarrhoea starting late on the evening of the 27th and continuing during the 28th. The total number of pupils attending the School at the time was 338.

Specimens of foodstuffs, water and milk were taken from the School Canteen and submitted for Bacteriological Examination as well as specimens of faeces from some of those taken ill. Food poisoning organisms were not isolated and the cause of the outbreak would appear to have been that of a "winter vomiting disease," several outbreaks of which took place in the South of the County during November.

HYGIENE IN THE HOME

At one of their regular Meetings the mothers of the Uley Child Welfare Clinic were shown a Film Strip and given a talk by the Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector entitled "Hygiene in the Home."

VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATIONS

Return for the Year ending 31st December, 1958

VACCINATION — SMALLPOX

	Under 1 year	1 year	2—4 years	5—14 years	15 years & over	Total
Primary	71	7	5	2	7	92
Re-vaccination	—	—	—	—	9	9
Total in County	2,976	183	148	173	562	4,042

VACCINATION — WHOOPING COUGH

	Under 1 year	1 year	2—4 years	5—14 years	Total
Whooping Cough Vaccination ..	31	7	1	—	39
Combined Diphtheria / Whooping Cough Prophylaxis (obtained by & given by General Practitioners)	82	28	2	1	113
Total in County	3,799	728	199	45	4,771

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION

No. of children immunised between 1st January, 1944 and 31st December, 1958

1958	1957	1956	1955	1954	1953	1952	1951	1950	1949	1948	1947	1946	1945	1944
7	136	214	191	185	183	206	323	226	231	261	239	233	197	240
Total 3,072														

Grand Total (County)

1958	1957	1956	1955	1954	1953	1952	1951	1950	1949	1948	1947	1946	1945	1944
551	4141	4992	4787	4969	4879	5587	5827	5852	6340	6635	6384	5220	4292	5544
Total 76,000														

Estimated Child Population in County

Under 1 year	1—5 years	5—15 years	Total under 15 years
7,850	28,450	76,600	112,900

Immunity Index for the County

Under 1 year	1—5 years	5—15 years	Total under 15 years
7.0%	66.3%	38.3%	43.2%

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT

Once again I would like to thank Mr. A. W. Hughes of The Gazette Office for his co-operation in furnishing the following information:

Monthly rainfall in inches during 1958

January	..	..	..	2.56 ins.
February		..	..	3.88 ins.
March	..	..	..	1.23 ins.
April	..	..	..	0.91 ins.
May	..	..	..	3.33 ins.
June	..	..	..	4.18 ins.
July	..	..	..	3.37 ins.
August	..	..	..	1.90 ins.
September		..	..	5.70 ins.
October	..	..	..	2.52 ins.
November		..	..	2.82 ins.
December		..	..	3.82 ins.

The wettest day was the 2nd June when 2.49 ins. of rain fell.

Number of days with 0.01 ins. or more of rain — 205.

Number of days with 0.04 ins. or more of rain — 150.

The driest month of the year was April — 0.91 ins.

Total rainfall during 1958 — 36.22 ins.

Average temperature during the Year

Mean of Minimum	..	..	..	42.40 deg. F.
Mean of Maximum	..	..	..	59.24 deg. F.
The hottest day was the 19th June	..			87 deg. F.
The coldest day was the 15th January				15 deg. F.

Prevailing wind during each month

January	..	..	South
February	..	..	South East
March	..	..	East
April	..	..	South West
May	..	..	South West
June	..	..	South West
July	..	..	South
August	..	..	South
September	..	..	South
October	..	..	South West
November	..	..	South
December	..	..	South

Prevailing Wind during the Year — South

PART II

REPORT OF THE ENGINEER, SURVEYOR, AND CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting my 12th Annual Report on the work carried out by the Department during 1958.

Continued progress has been maintained throughout the year, as will be seen from the details following.

Thirty-eight new houses were completed, not so many as in some of the previous years, but this was, in some measure, due to the long delay in obtaining a satisfactory tender for the 41 houses at Rangers Estate, the contractors withdrawing their tender after it had been approved by the Ministry. Private Enterprise completed 56 houses—exactly the same number as in the previous year.

Improvement Grant schemes submitted for consideration totalled 45, an increase of 3 over the previous year. I am of the opinion that these schemes represent a valuable contribution towards the improvement of housing conditions generally. The number of interviews given and inspections made totalled 880.

Progress on the comprehensive water supply and sewerage schemes has been slow. I was hoping it would have been possible, by the end of the year, to have had available the additional storage capacity from Breakheart Reservoir but this did not materialise. It was also expected that properties in Uley Village would have been able to connect to the new sewer.

The official opening of the Coaley Sewage Outfall Works took place in October.

Work on the sewerage of Coaley Village commenced in December.

I am much concerned with the matter of finding another suitable refuse disposal site, now that the Woodend Lane Tip will, in a comparatively short time, be completed. Although many attempts have been made to find a further site, to date we have not been successful.

Work in connection with the Rodent Control has been on a wide scale, special attention being given to maintenance treatment of sewers.

I wish to extend my thanks to the Chairman and Members of the Public Health Committee for their continued support and to all members of the staff for their co-operation.

I am, Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

H. J. DIMERY,

*Engineer, Surveyor and Chief
Public Health Inspector*

Council Offices,
Kingshill,
Dursley,
Glos.

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION, 1958

Our two sets of apparatus stationed at the Council Offices and at Street Farm, Upper Cam, have continued in use during the year and the results are as follows:

Total solids deposited expressed as tons per square mile

				Upper Cam	Council Offices
January	..	..	..	7.13	6.20
February	..	..	..	9.69	9.68
March	..	..	..	4.36	6.09
April	..	..	..	6.43	5.88
May	..	..	..	5.79	9.57
June	..	..	..	7.70	8.67
July	..	..	..	6.32	7.61
August	..	..	..	2.76	8.16
September	..	..	..	3.55	5.47
October	..	..	..	3.30	3.78
November	..	..	..	3.93	4.07
December	..	..	..	10.77	6.53

Milligrams of Sulphur Trioxide per day per 100 sq.cm. of Lead Peroxide

				Upper Cam	Council Offices
January	..	..	..	0.62	1.11
February	..	..	..	0.98	1.02
March	..	..	..	1.01	1.05
April	..	..	..	0.80	0.66
May	..	..	..	0.49	0.62
June	..	..	..	0.38	0.66
July	..	..	..	0.15	0.27
August	..	..	..	0.22	0.29
September	..	..	..	0.11	0.25
October	..	..	..	0.26	0.64
November	..	..	..	0.39	1.17
December	..	..	..	0.42	1.05

Mr. E. G. Whittle, the Public Analyst, has kindly submitted a report on our Dursley Survey and I am grateful to him for permitting it to be published in this Report.

"The Street Farm and Council Offices sites gave the following information for the year which is compared with previous years.

Average SO₂ mgm. per 100 sq.cm. per day

			1958	1957	1956
Street Farm	..	..	0.49	0.81	0.85
Council Offices	..	..	0.75	0.93	1.07

Rainfall in inches

			1958	1957	1956
Street Farm	..	..	33.89	28.6	24.6 (11 months)
Council Offices	..	..	34.88	26.9	24.6

Deposits in tons per sq. mile

			1958	1957	1956
Street Farm	..	..	71.7	59.8	73.2 (11 months)
Council Offices	..	..	81.7	59.0	94.0

There is a distinct improvement in the levels of sulphur pollution at both sites but there is a deterioration to 1956 levels in respect of total deposited matter although it can be said that the increases are in part offset by significant rises in rainfall figures. It is of interest to note also that of the 71.7 tons deposit per square mile in the year at Street Farm, nearly thirty tons were accounted for in January, February and December, whilst at the Council Offices, of the 81.7 tons, 40 tons were accounted for from February to June. At this site also there were depositions of the order of 8 tons in July and August. At both sites minimum figures were obtained in September, October, and surprisingly, November."

During the year the Council carefully considered the provisions of the Clean Air Act, 1956. They decided to employ a Consultant to advise them in connection with plans and specifications received of proposed installations of new boiler plant in the District. One such application was received towards the end of the year.

The question of the declaration of a Smoke Control Area came under discussion but was deferred for further consideration in twelve months time.

On the 1st February, 1958, the Council's Byelaw with regard to the installation of such appliances for heating or cooking as are suitably designed for burning smokeless fuels came into force.

MILK SAMPLES (Bacteriological Examination)

The sampling of raw milk to ensure that it is bacteriologically satisfactory before being pasteurised has continued throughout the year and samples of pasteurised milk have also been taken to ensure that it has been pasteurised efficiently.

During the year 49 samples of raw milk were taken, 24 of which were unsatisfactory; it was very disappointing to receive so many unsatisfactory results and the matter was earnestly taken up with the County Milk Production Officer with particular reference to one producer whose milk supply gave so many unsatisfactory results.

8 samples of pasteurised milk were taken and all were satisfactory.

The co-operation enjoyed between the County Public Health Officer, the County Milk Production Officer and ourselves in connection with milk supplies has continued throughout the year.

MILK SAMPLES (Biological Examination)

During the year 24 results were received of samples submitted to be examined for the presence of Tuberculosis and Brucella Abortus (Contagious Abortion).

One result was positive to the presence of Brucella Abortus although the farmer apparently had no known history of abortion

in his herd. Following the slaughter of one of his cows a repeat sample was taken which proved to be negative.

All other results received were negative.

ICE-CREAM AND ICE-LOLLY SAMPLES (Bacteriological and Chemical Examination)

8 samples of Ice-cream were taken during the year, all of which were submitted for the plate count, presence of *B. coli* and the Methylene Blue test. Seven results were satisfactory and one unsatisfactory.

14 samples of Cream Lolly were taken during the year. Twelve results were satisfactory and two unsatisfactory. One of the unsatisfactory results was on a Cream Lolly produced outside this Rural District and the Public Health Inspector in whose District it was manufactured was informed.

REGISTRATION OF PREMISES FOR THE SALE OF ICE-CREAM

During the year 6 new applications were received from persons wishing to have their premises registered for the storage and retail sale of Ice-cream. One registration has been deferred until certain works are completed.

The total number of premises registered at the end of the year was 64.

MANUFACTURE OF HOME MADE GINGER BEER

During the year it came to our notice that many families throughout the District were manufacturing home made Ginger Beer and a sample of both the Ginger Beer "Plant" and the finished product were submitted for Chemical Analysis and Bacteriological Examination. The Reports received were as follows:

Chemical Report. This light brown, moist material has been examined microscopically. The larger part consisted of starch derived from the ginger. Admixed with this was a small proportion of yeast cells, which initiate fermentation of the sugar.

From a chemical standpoint the product is therefore harmless.

Bacteriological Report. The product is largely due to the fermentation of the sugar by yeasts. No bacteria harmful to man have been isolated and under the conditions of the recipe should not persist if accidentally introduced. Strict hygiene should be maintained to limit the introduction of "wild" yeasts with undesirable properties.

APPLES CONTAMINATED WITH ARSENIC AND LEAD

During the year we were informed that certain apples imported from Italy were contaminated with small quantities of arsenic and lead. Shops selling apples were visited immediately and the traders requested to remove any greyish or whitish deposits observed around the calyx or stamen with a damp clean cloth before the apples were again displayed for sale to the public.

LICENSED PREMISES

Routine inspections of Licensed Premises have been carried out during the year and progress has been made by the breweries in carrying out structural improvements to some of their premises.

FOOD HYGIENE REGULATIONS, 1955

In the field of Food Hygiene it is felt that improvements both in the structural condition of premises and handling methods can be made. Routine visits to food premises have been made during the year with this in mind and I am glad to report that progress in this direction has been made.

Our experience has been that the Mobile Snack Bar and Shop carried on from a Vehicle not originally constructed for this work can at times cause anxiety and does not always lend itself to being dealt with easily.

FOOD INSPECTION

From time to time tinned and other foodstuffs are inspected at shops and those found to be unfit for human consumption are surrendered voluntarily.

During the year the following foodstuffs have been dealt with in this manner.

Tinned Meat	.. ..	57 tins.	Equivalent to approximately 160 lbs.
Tinned Vegetables	.. ..	22 tins.	Equivalent to approximately 22 lbs.
Tinned Fruit	.. ..	121 tins.	Equivalent to approximately 163 lbs.
Tinned Fish	.. ..	10 tins.	Equivalent to approximately 4 lbs.
Tinned Milk	.. ..	18 tins.	Equivalent to approximately 26 pints

Miscellaneous

Tinned Foods	31 tins.	Equivalent to approximately 18 lbs.
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Various Packets, Jars and Bottles of Foodstuffs — 24.

Meat—Chilled Argentine Beef. 90 lbs. Bone Taint.

CRYSTALLINE MATERIAL IN TINNED FISH

A complaint was received during the year concerning pieces of crystalline material found in some tins of fish. Specimens were submitted for analysis and the report from Mr. E. G. Whittle, the Public Analyst, read as follows:

“The material was shown to be magnesium ammonium phosphate or sturvite, a substance which is naturally occurring in salmon or other fish. Under certain conditions this compound tends to crystallize from the fish. It is quite harmless.”

SLAUGHTER OF ANIMALS

Slaughtering took place regularly during the year at the two Licensed Slaughterhouses and the following table gives details of the animals slaughtered and the meat condemned:

Carcases and Offal inspected and condemned in whole or in part

	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep & Lambs	Pigs	Horses
Number killed ..	131	—	—	265	2	—
Number inspected ..	131	—	—	265	2	—
All diseases except Tuberculosis & Cysticerci						
Whole carcases condemned ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ..	4	—	—	37	—	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tubercu- losis or Cysticerci	3.05%	—	—	13.96%	—	—
Tuberculosis only						
Whole carcases condemned ..	1	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ..	5	—	—	—	—	—
Percentage of number inspected affected with Tuberculosis ..	4.58%	—	—	—	—	—
Cysticercosis						
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ..	1	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrig- eration	1	—	—	—	—	—
Generalised and totally condemned ..	—	—	—	—	—	—

All condemned meat was disposed of at our Controlled Refuse Tip with the exception of the whole carcase affected with Tuberculosis which was sent to a firm at Gloucester who operate a sterilizing plant.

Carcases affected with *Cysticercus Bovis* are sent to either Gloucester or Cheltenham to be kept in cold store for the appropriate period and our colleagues at both Gloucester and Cheltenham have agreed to make a spot check for us on this matter whilst any carcase is in cold store.

It will be noted from the foregoing form that a high percentage of Lambs' Livers were affected with Flukes this year, probably due to the unusually wet season.

MOVEABLE DWELLINGS

During the year the Council discussed the question of Caravans used for residential purposes, particularly with reference to their size, construction, and overcrowding. A list of observations and recommendations were drawn up and forwarded to the Rural District Councils' Association for their consideration.

There is no real problem in this area with regard to Caravans. There is only one Licensed Site on which only two Caravans have been stationed for most of the year, and the remaining Caravans stationed on various sites throughout the District are controlled by annual licences.

Two applications for Licences received during the year were refused because the well water they proposed to use was bacteriologically unsatisfactory.

HOUSING

(a)	Number of Post War Dwellings completed by the Council (including Conversions) to 31-12-58	843
	Number of Post War Dwellings completed by Private Enterprise to 31-12-58	312
		<hr/> 1,155 <hr/>
(b)	Number of houses completed under the supervision of the Council's Engineer and Surveyor during 1958:	
	16 — three-bedroom houses	
	2 — one-bedroom flats	
	2 — two-bedroom flats	
	6 — two-bedroom bungalows	<hr/> 26
	Conversion into Flats	
	3 — two-bedroom flats	
	2 — one-bedroom flats	<hr/> 5
(c)	Number of houses completed under the supervision of the Consultant Architect during 1958.	
	7 — two-bedroom houses	<hr/> 7
(d)	Number of Private Enterprise houses completed during 1958	<hr/> 56
	Total	<hr/> 94 <hr/>

At the end of the year the Council had sufficient land to erect 167 dwellings, at the following Estates:

Woodfield ..	50	Roads, Sewers and Water Services completed.
Rangers ..	40	Roads, Sewers and Water Services completed.
Pitman Place ..	50	Roads, Sewers and Water Services partly completed.
Boulton Lane ..	27	Clearance Area (works in progress).

Negotiations are taking place for the purchase of further land situated between Tilsdown Estate and the Dursley Road. sufficient to accommodate approximately 50 dwellings.

Details of Contracts and the number of houses in progress of erection during 1958

Rangers Estate, Dursley	..	..	Traditional	..	26
Rangers Estate, Dursley	..	..	Traditional	..	41
(now under supervision of Consultant Architect)					
Hill House, Woodmancote, Dursley	..		Conversion to Flats	..	3
The Woodlands, Dursley	..	..	Conversion to Flats	..	2
Total					72
Lock-up Shop	..	..	Pitman Place.		
Demolition of 30 properties	..	..	The Slad and Boulton Lane (Clearance and Redevelopment Area —including Conversions).		

Details of the number of houses completed by the Council in 1958

Rangers Estate, Dursley	..	..	Traditional	..	..	..	33
The Woodlands, Dursley	..	..	Conversion	..	..	..	2
Hill House, Woodmancote, Dursley	..		Conversion	..	..	..	3
Total							38

Houses completed under Private Enterprise in 1958

Dursley	..	..	..	..	13
Cam	..	..	..	..	20
Coaley	..	..	..	..	1
Kingswood	..	..	..	..	2
Stinchcombe	..	..	..	..	3
Uley	..	..	..	..	1
Wotton-under-Edge	..	..	..	..	16
Total					56

HOUSING—UNFIT PROPERTIES

The progress in dealing with unfit properties has continued during the year. One Clearance Area was declared comprising twelve houses, 34-56 (Even Nos.) Rowley, Cam. Objections were received from one owner in respect of six of the houses and from two owner/occupiers. A Ministry Enquiry was held at the Council Offices and the Clearance Order was confirmed in October, 1958.

Notices of Time and Place were served under the provisions of Section 16 of the Housing Act, 1957, in respect of 27 unfit houses.

At the beginning of this Report there is a combined table showing the progress which has been made in dealing with Clearance Areas and Individual Unfit properties and from this table it will be noted that to date good progress has been made in dealing with our five year programme.

I am happy to report that a good liaison has continued between the Housing Manager and the Public Health Department in connection with unfit properties and the re-housing of families from them.

The provisions of Section 92 of the Public Health Act, 1936, have also been used to get essential repairs carried out to many houses.



BEFORE

Some houses in The Boulton Lane & Slad Clearance Area.



AFTER

The Boulton Lane & Slad Clearance Area almost cleared.

HOUSING MANAGEMENT

Once again I am indebted to the Housing Manager for the following report on the letting of Council Houses in the District:

A. House Letting

During the year 1958, 81 families were re-housed by the Council in accordance with the Council's house-letting policy. This figure exceeds the corresponding figure for 1957 by 16. In the period under review, 33 new dwellings were available for letting as compared with 13 in 1957.

The number of applicants on the Waiting List at the end of the year was 277, which is a reduction of approximately 50 from last year.

Analysis of Lettings, 1958

1. Families rehoused from Unfit Houses		
(a) Clearance Areas	12	
(b) Individual Representations	12	
	<hr/>	24
2. Families rehoused as a result of their landlords having obtained Court Orders for possession		2
3. Medical Cases		
(1) Tuberculosis	4	
(2) Silicosis	1	
	<hr/>	5
4. Anglo-Egyptian Refugees		2
5. General Needs		48
		<hr/>
	Total	81

The 33 new dwellings comprised:—

- 16 — three-bedroom houses
- 7 — two-bedroom houses
- 6 — two-bedroom bungalows (for Aged persons)
- 2 — two-bedroom flats
- 2 — one-bedroom flats (for Aged persons)

In the last quarter of the year the emphasis of re-housing was on Slum Clearance, both Individual Representations and Clearance Areas, and the requirements for this category of re-housing were mainly the smaller units of accommodation, for example 2-bedroom bungalows and 1-bedroom units for elderly people. In some areas of the District, the only Council Houses are the 3-bedroom types and re-housing is difficult.

It is pleasing that in the current building and future building programmes a better balance of sizes and types of accommodation is being created.

To correct overcrowding and under-occupation of dwellings, five exchanges of tenancies were arranged, while there were two exchanges between Council tenants and tenants of other Local Authorities.

B. Repairs and Maintenance of Council Houses

There was a continuation of the policy referred to in the 1957 Report, to bring about a general improvement in the standard of Pre-War Council houses. This work is undertaken preparatory to external painting and it is noted that there are fewer minor complaints from the sites where this work has been completed. This work is undertaken by Direct Labour, while a proportion of the external painting is put out to contract.

REFUSE COLLECTION

The following vehicles and personnel have been employed during the year on Refuse Collection:

One Shelvoke & Dewry Fore and Aft Tip Freighter, 16/18 cu. yards, fitted with a Diesel Engine.

One driver/loader, and two loaders.

One Shelvoke & Dewry Fore and Aft Tip Freighter, 16/18 cu. yards, fitted with a Petrol Engine.

One driver/loader, and two loaders.

One Bantam Karrier, 7/8 cu. yards, side loader with a Petrol Engine. This wagon is used as a spare vehicle.

The Council considered during the year the question of the collection of dustbins from back doors and places where dustbins are normally kept to avoid householders having to carry their bins to the kerbside. A scheme was drawn up in an attempt to give this service at no extra cost but with a less frequent collection in the urbanised areas and a trial of the scheme was decided upon. This was put into operation in early June and certain difficulties were encountered. The scheme showed that collections could only be made approximately every two and a half weeks. Complaints were received and the Council decided to revert to the old scheme of kerbside collections.

Later in the year further schemes were drawn up for the Council's consideration; the first to give a back door collection from all parishes weekly at a considerably increased cost and the second to give all parishes a weekly kerbside collection at an increased cost. Both the schemes were fully discussed and the Council decided not to alter their existing scheme.

The scheme for the supply of dustbins on hire continued throughout the year and at the end of the year 1,635 bins were on hire. The following table shows the detail of issues made:

				Initial Issues	Exchanges	Replacements
Private Property	..	..		106	2	5
Council Property	..	..		70	—	35
Business Premises	..	..		28	—	7
				<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
				204	2	47
				<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

REFUSE DISPOSAL

Our Refuse Tip at Woodend Lane, Cam, has continued in use throughout the year.

An area of it has been sold by the farmer to a Petrol Company as a proposed petrol filling station site and we shall not be able to tip on this area. Only a few months tipping space is left in this field but during the year permission was obtained from the farmer to tip on a part of the adjoining field when we have finished in the present one. This additional tipping space will only last approximately twelve months and so we have been eagerly looking for additional tipping sites.

A site adjacent to New Road, North Nibley, was inspected and the owner was willing for the Council to tip there, providing certain conditions with regard to fencing and water supply were agreed to. However, the cost of complying with the conditions and that of moving a gas main running through the site proved to be a very expensive proposition which the Council decided not to go on with.

At the end of the year the Council approached both Chipping Sodbury R.D.C. and Thornbury R.D.C. with a view to perhaps being able to find a central disposal site to suit all three districts or parts of the districts but to date nothing definite has been decided upon; haulage costs would almost certainly be increased in a scheme of this sort.

However, I cannot overstress the importance of the Council being far sighted with regard to this matter in an attempt to obtain a refuse disposal site quickly and if possible, one which will last us for a long period.

For many years we have used gammexene wettable powder for the treatment of our Refuse Tip against fly infestations and until October of this year it has been successful. However, during warm weather in October we experienced a heavy infestation of flies; so heavy that even our two sheds at the Tip became literally covered with flies and as soon as our collection wagons arrived they too became covered. Our usual treatment with gammexene powder had little or no effect and it was not until a D.D.T. wettable powder was used that we brought the matter under control.

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SALVAGE

The following figures show the quantity and value of salvageable materials collected during the year:

				Quantity				Value		
				tons	cwts.	qrs.	lbs.	£.	s.	d.
Waste Paper	..	..	..	70	7	2	0	448	10	0
Scrap Iron	..	..	..	4	10	3	0	22	13	9
Mixed Metals	..	..	..	—	5	3	4	20	5	0
Rags	..	..	..	—	15	1	12	11	10	7
				75	19	1	16	£502	19	4

The price of Waste Paper dropped on the 21st October, 1958, from £6 10s. 0d., to £5 10s. 0d., per ton.

A special collection of Waste Paper is made on every other Saturday morning from the larger shops in Wotton-under-Edge and Dursley.

UNAUTHORISED TIPPING OF RUBBISH

Several cases of the unauthorised tipping of rubbish were discovered during the year and luckily we were able to find the offenders in each case and get the rubbish removed by them. This was really as a result of a little detective work and, in each case, it was either the registration number of a van, an address on a paint tin, or an address on an odd envelope which gave us the information we required.

EMPTYING OF SEPTIC TANKS

The Council employ a firm of private contractors to carry out the work of emptying septic tanks. Those tanks serving Council House Estates which are not connected to the main sewer are emptied regularly; most of them are emptied quarterly, but some are emptied half-yearly or yearly, as occasion demands.

Tanks serving private dwellings are emptied without charge providing they do not require emptying more frequently than once a year and tanks serving business premises are charged at the rate of 27/6d. per hour.

The following are the number of tanks emptied and the cost involved:

					Number of Emptyings	Cost		
						£.	s.	d.
Private Dwellings	..	..	..	..	146	343	1	2
Tanks serving Council Houses			..	..	46	218	12	6
Tanks serving Business Premises from which cost is recovered	..	..	..	..	17	49	16	11
Ditches dug out after being cleansed by Contractors	..	..	..	..	3	25	8	9
					212	£636	19	4

REFUSE DISPOSAL

Our Refuse Tip at Woodend Lane, Cam, has continued in use throughout the year.

An area of it has been sold by the farmer to a Petrol Company as a proposed petrol filling station site and we shall not be able to tip on this area. Only a few months tipping space is left in this field but during the year permission was obtained from the farmer to tip on a part of the adjoining field when we have finished in the present one. This additional tipping space will only last approximately twelve months and so we have been eagerly looking for additional tipping sites.

A site adjacent to New Road, North Nibley, was inspected and the owner was willing for the Council to tip there, providing certain conditions with regard to fencing and water supply were agreed to. However, the cost of complying with the conditions and that of moving a gas main running through the site proved to be a very expensive proposition which the Council decided not to go on with.

At the end of the year the Council approached both Chipping Sodbury R.D.C. and Thornbury R.D.C. with a view to perhaps being able to find a central disposal site to suit all three districts or parts of the districts but to date nothing definite has been decided upon; haulage costs would almost certainly be increased in a scheme of this sort.

However, I cannot overstress the importance of the Council being far sighted with regard to this matter in an attempt to obtain a refuse disposal site quickly and if possible, one which will last us for a long period.

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RESULTS OF BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION ON SAMPLES OF WATER TAKEN FROM THE COUNCIL'S SOURCES OF SUPPLY.

PARTS PER MILLION		Caswell New Pumping Station		Caswell Old Pumping Station		Greenhay Spring, Wotton-under-Edge		Frogend Springs, Wotton-under-Edge		Bottom Spring, Tyley Bottom, Wotton-under-Edge		Top Spring, Tyley Bottom, Wotton-under-Edge		Adit, Pumping Station, Millend, North Nibley	
Date	.. ..	29-10-58	29-10-58	29-10-58	4-11-58	4-11-58	4-11-58	4-11-58	4-11-58	4-11-58	4-11-58	4-11-58	4-11-58	12-11-58	
Total Solid Matter (Dried at 180°C.)	.. ..	378	416	287	316	305	346	345	346	345	346	345	345	345	
Mineral Matter	.. ..	343	404	257	307	295	326	326	326	326	326	326	326	326	
Loss on ignition	.. ..	35	12	30	9	10	20	19	20	19	20	19	20	19	
Chlorine as Chlorides	.. ..	15	15	16	10	12	17	14	17	14	17	14	17	14	
Total Oxidised Nitrogen	.. ..	0.86	1.62	1.88	0.99	0.83	0.40	1.09	0.40	0.83	0.40	1.09	0.40	1.09	
Nitrite Nitrogen	.. ..	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	
Free Ammonia	.. ..	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	
Albuminoid Ammonia	.. ..	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	
Total Hardness	.. ..	338	342	216	256	276	292	288	292	288	292	288	292	288	
Per. Hardness	.. ..	62	54	63	67	62	58	56	58	56	58	56	58	56	
Temp. Hardness	.. ..	276	288	153	189	214	234	232	234	232	234	232	234	232	
pH	.. ..	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.2	
Metals	.. ..	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	
Residual Chlorine	.. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fluorine (F2)	.. ..	0.13	0.18												
BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION															
Number of colonies per ml. of original water developing at 37°C.	.. ..	10	2	34	39	15	26	145	26	15	26	145	26	145	
At 20 — 22°C.	.. ..	11	240	1060	470	63	173	1860	173	63	173	1860	173	1860	
Probable number of coli-aerogenes organisms per 100 ml. of original water	.. ..	1	0	35	17	0	35	17	35	0	35	17	35	17	
Faecal B. coli type I present/absent	.. ..	Aerogenes I isolated	Absent	Faecal I isolated	Faecal I isolated	Absent	Faecal I isolated	Faecal I isolated	Faecal I isolated	Absent	Faecal I isolated	Faecal I isolated	Faecal I isolated	Faecal I & intermediate type I isolated	

101 new connections were made during the year.

Parish	Number of Houses connected	Meter	Total
Dursley	50	—	50
Cam	17	2	19
Coaley	1	—	1
Slimbridge	—	3	3
Stinchcombe	1	2	3
North Nibley	7	2	9
Wotton-under-Edge	10	—	10
Kingswood	1	2	3
Uley	2	—	2
Nymphsfield	1	—	1
Owlpen	—	—	—
	<hr/> 90 <hr/>	<hr/> 11 <hr/>	<hr/> 101 <hr/>

I am indebted to Mr. W. G. Close, Engineer of the West Gloucestershire Water Company for letting me have a copy of his Analyst's Report on water which is supplied to this District from the **Alderley Pumping Station**.

Date of Sample : 6th January, 1958.

Chemical Results (expressed in parts per million)

Appearance: Clear and bright	Turbidity: Less than 3.
Colour: Nil.	Odour: Slight oily.
pH 7.2.	Free Carbon Dioxide: 32.
Electric Conductivity: 580.	Alkalinity as CaCO ₃ : 280.
Total solid constituents dried at 180°C. — 415.	
Hardness: Total: 330.	Carbonate: 280.
	Non-carbonate: 50.
Nitrate Nitrogen: 1.6.	Nitrite Nitrogen: Absent
Ammoniacal Nitrogen: 0.000	Oxygen absorbed: 0.10.
Albuminoid Nitrogen: 0.000.	Residual Chlorine: 0.09.
Metals: Absent.	Fluoride (F): 0.15.

Bacteriological Results :

Number of Colonies developing on Agar per ml in	1 day at 37°C. 2	2 days at 37°C. 2	3 days at 20°C. 32
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Presumptive Coli-Aerogenes Reaction	Present In — ml	Absent From 100 ml	Probable No. 0 per 100 ml
Bact. coli (Type I)	— ml	100 ml	0 per 100 ml
Cl. welchii Reaction	— ml	100 ml	

I am also indebted to Mr. Goodridge of the Gloucester Corporation for a copy of the chemical analysis of water which is supplied to this District in bulk.

Date of Sample : 19th November, 1958.

Chemical Results (expressed in parts per million)

Appearance: Clear and bright.	Colour: None.
Odour: None.	pH: 7.91.
Total Solid Residue (dried at 180°C.):	338.
Hardness as CaCO ₃ : Permanent:	71. Temporary: 133. Total 204.
Calcium as CaCO ₃ : 161.	Magnesium as CaCO ₃ : 43.
Chlorine in chlorides as Cl: 45.	
Oxygen absorbed, 3 hours at 37°C.:	1.51.
Nitrite Nitrogen: 0.003	Nitrate Nitrogen: 2.01.
Ammoniacal Nitrogen: 0.02.	Albuminoid Nitrogen: 0.08.
Opacity (Turbidity plus Colour): 1.8.	
Silica: 7.8.	Phosphate as P ₀₄ : 0.015.
Total Iron as Fe. 0.08.	Residual Chlorine: 0.01.
Potassium as K. 4.0.	Sodium as Na: 30.0.

EXTENSION TO WATERMAINS

The extension of 1,044 yards of 2" and 1½" Galvanised Iron Watermain at Nibley Green was completed during the year.

New mains were laid and services altered on account of the County Council road improvement works in Berkeley Road, Southend, Stinchcombe and Coaley Areas.

PRIVATE SOURCES OF WATER SUPPLY

Many samples of water from private sources have been taken during the year for Bacteriological Examination in addition to routine samples from the Council's supplies. Appropriate action has been taken where unsatisfactory results have been received.

PETROLEUM (CONSOLIDATION) ACT, 1928

54 applications were received during the year for the renewal of Petroleum Spirit Licences, and one new installation was also licensed, making a total of 55 licensed installations in the District at the end of the year.

RAG, FLOCK AND OTHER FILLING MATERIALS ACT, 1951

There are no factories in this Area registered under the provisions of the Rag, Flock and Other Filling Materials Act, 1951, and no licences have been issued to date in respect of factories manufacturing or storing rag flock.

FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 and 1948

Regular visits have been made to factories during the year and several have been in connection with the issue of Certificates as to the Means of Escape in Case of Fire. Some further work however, remains to be carried out in this connection.

FACTORIES ACT, 1937 & 1948

1. Inspections for purposes of provisions as to Health

Premises	No. of Premises	Number of Inspections	Notices	Occupiers prosecuted
(a) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	4	3	—	—
(b) Factories not included in (a) in which section 7 is enforced by Local Authority	53	21	5	—
(c) Other Premises in which section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding Outworkers' premises) ..	5	11	—	—
TOTAL	62	35	5	—

2. Cases in which defects were found

Particulars	Found	Remedied	Referred To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	No. of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
Want of cleanliness (S.1) ..	—	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2)	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate Ventilation (S.4) ..	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7):					
(a) Insufficient	—	—	—	2	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective ..	5	4	—	—	—
(c) Not separate for sexes ..	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	5	4	—	2	—

Outwork (Sections 110 and 111)

Nature of Work	No. of Outworkers in August list required by Section 110 (1) (c)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists	No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises	Notices served	Prosecutions
Wearing apparel, Making, etc. 2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carding, etc. of Buttons, etc. 4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Textile Weaving 24	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	30	—	—	—	—	—

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949

The table below shows the work carried out during the year under the provisions of the above mentioned Act.

Number of inspections of Private Premises (including Council Houses) ..	972
Number of inspections of Business Premises	271
Number of inspections of Farms	84
Number of inspections of Council Properties (excluding Council Houses) ..	52
Number of treatments at Private Premises	112
Number of treatments at Business Premises	78
Number of treatments at Farms	29
Number of treatments at Council Properties	9
Block Control Treatments	3

More inspections of farms and treatments at farms were carried out this year. No infringements of the Threshing Regulations were noted and it is evident that with a very much wider use being made of combine harvesters the necessity for making corn ricks has diminished.

Whilst visiting farms, every opportunity has been taken of informing the farmer that we are willing to undertake the treatment of farms on a Contract Basis. The County Agricultural Executive Committee having already informed farmers that their present Contracts would not continue after the 31st March, 1959, many farmers were pleased to learn that we would undertake the work and so not leave them without an important service of this sort.

It has been our practice to carry out a Test Bait on our Sewers annually to ascertain whether or not any sections of them are rat infested. Where infestations are found a treatment is carried out followed by a Maintenance Treatment after a lapse of six months.

The Annual Test Bait in March revealed an infestation at Potters Pond, Wotton-under-Edge, and the necessary treatment was carried out. At the same time, a Maintenance Treatment was carried out at Fort Lane and in Silver Street, Dursley, where infestations had been dealt with the previous October. The poison Warfarin and the bait preservative paranitrophenol were used.

COMPLAINTS

The Public Health Department received and dealt with 301 complaints during the year. The complaints varied from nuisances from drainage to cluster flies in roof spaces. One complaint was received about a bad smell nuisance which the owner felt convinced was caused by the Council's sewer being choked, but on investigation it was found to be a gas leak in the cellar of the house which could easily have resulted in an explosion.

FLOODING

Following very heavy rain in June this year complaints of flooding were received from privately owned houses at Hamshill, Coaley; High Street, Cam; and Ferney, Dursley.

SUMMARY OF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTORS' VISITS AND NOTICES SERVED DURING 1958

General Sanitation						No Inspections or Visits
Water Samples	..	..	..	..	..	34
Water Supply	..	..	..	..	..	58
Drainage	..	..	..	..	..	367
Stables and Piggeries	..	..	..	..	..	3
Fried Fish Shops	..	..	..	..	..	2
Guest Houses, Hostels and Hotels	..	..	..	..	..	4
Moveable Dwellings	..	..	..	..	..	170
Factories	..	..	..	..	..	26
Workplaces	..	..	..	..	..	11
Hairdressers	..	..	..	..	..	1
Bakehouses	..	..	..	..	..	4
Public Conveniences	..	..	..	..	..	88
Theatres and Places of Entertainment	..	..	..	..	..	6
Refuse Collection	..	..	..	..	..	*3,453
Refuse Disposal	..	..	..	..	..	181
Rats and Mice	..	..	..	..	..	15
Atmospheric Pollution	..	..	..	..	..	67
Schools	..	..	..	..	..	6
Shops Act	..	..	..	..	..	8
Miscellaneous Sanitary Visits	..	..	..	..	..	96
Petroleum (Consolidation) Act	..	..	..	..	..	50
Mortuary	..	..	..	..	..	20
Insect Infestations	..	..	..	..	..	44
Sewage Disposal	..	..	..	..	..	189
Means of Escape in Case of Fire	..	..	..	..	..	6
Pet Shops	..	..	..	..	..	1
Visits to Courts and Meetings	..	..	..	..	..	36

HOUSING

						No. Inspections or Visits
Under Public Health Act						
No. of Houses inspected	..	..	..	..	..	87
Visits paid to above Houses	..	..	..	..	..	298
Under Housing Act						
No. of Houses inspected	..	..	..	..	..	98
Visits paid to above Houses	..	..	..	..	..	251
Overcrowding						
No. of Houses inspected	..	..	..	..	..	5
Filthy & Verminous Premises						
No. of Houses inspected	..	..	..	..	..	3
Visits paid to above Houses	..	..	..	..	..	4
Visits under the Rent Act, 1957						
..	..	..	..	..	..	26
Miscellaneous Housing Visits						
..	..	..	..	..	..	154

INFECTIOUS DISEASE

Inquiries in Cases of I.D.	..	..	..	..	20
Visits re Disinfection	..	..	..	..	9
Miscellaneous Infectious Disease Visits	..	..	..	..	22

MEAT AND FOOD INSPECTION

Inspection of Meat

Visits to Slaughterhouses	..	..	..	..	121
Visits to Shops and Stalls	..	..	..	..	5
Visits to Other Premises	..	..	..	..	2

Visits paid to

Butchers	..	..	..	..	38
Fishmongers and Poulterers	..	..	..	..	3
Grocers	..	..	..	..	61
Greengrocers and Fruiterers	..	..	..	..	17
Cowsheds	..	..	..	..	13
Dairies and Milkshops	..	..	..	..	37
Ice-cream Premises	..	..	..	..	28
Food Preparing Premises	..	..	..	..	3
Confectioners and Cakeshops	..	..	..	..	2
Restaurants and Cafes	..	..	..	..	18
Mobile Shops, Snack Bars and Food Vans	..	..	..	..	19
Factory Canteens	..	..	..	..	3
Licensed Premises	..	..	..	..	84

Visits in Connection with Sampling

Milk—Bacteriological Examination	..	..	..	..	57
Milk—Biological Examination	..	..	..	..	25
Ice-cream	58

Miscellaneous Food Visits	3
---------------------------	----	----	----	----	----	---

Condemnation of Foodstuffs	14
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Total 6,534

* The figure for visits in connection with Refuse Collection is high this year on account of numerous visits to ascertain the houses which have no back entrances and also numerous visits made when the trial Refuse Scheme for the collection of refuse from back doors was in operation.

NOTICES SERVED

No. of Informal Notices served	..	..	..	116
No. of Informal Notices complied with	..	..	..	69
No. of Statutory Notices served	..	..	..	3
No. of Statutory Notices complied with	..	..	..	5

Stroud Rural District Council

Chairman:

G. W. POWELL, Esq., J.P.

Vice-Chairman:

F. W. STEVENS, Esq.

Clerk of the Council:

Lt.-Col. G. E. G. GADSDEN, D.S.O., M.A.

Councillors:

J. H. Shotter, Esq.

R. W. Greenwood, Esq.

J. W. Teed, Esq.

W. Duncan-Young, Esq.

Mrs. E. R. Harrison

W. S. C. Green, Esq.

F. G. Tyler, Esq.

Mrs. E. M. Howell

J. Hepworth, Esq.

W. T. Ireland, Esq.

H. W. King, Esq.

W. H. Maddocks, Esq.

E. Horsfall, Esq.

C. D. Fletcher, Esq.

Dr. G. M. L. Macrae

Brig. L. W. H. Mathias

G. E. Pearce, Esq., M.B.E.

P. R. Symonds, Esq.

Miss M. P. Barron

H. J. Keene, Esq.

G. Sollars, Esq.

Mrs. K. A. Tincker

Col. E. A. Sharpin

R. B. Martin, Esq.

F. W. Harper, Esq.

W. England, Esq.

L. J. Arrowsmith, Esq., J.P.

Mrs. W. B. Brown

Mrs. V. M. E. Chapple

F. H. Moore, Esq.

Miss E. Sibly

C. H. Tully, Esq.

W. Brown, Esq.

J. V. Gwilliam, Esq.

T. E. Burrell, Esq.

F. Chapman, Esq.

Lt. - Col. E. G. Lutyens -
Humfrey

PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF.

Medical Officer of Health:

W. J. DOUGLAS COOPER, M.B., B.CH., B.A.O., D.P.H.

Surveyor and Chief Health Inspector:

H. F. CRITCHLEY, M.INST.P.H.E., M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

Health Inspectors:

C. G. HOWELL, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

F. K. HARROP, D.P.A., M.A.P.H.I.

H. R. ANGUS, A.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

Building Inspector:

W. H. RYAN

Engineering Assistant:

M. E. FLETCHER

Pests Officer:

S. JONES

Clerk/Shorthand Typists:

Mrs. B. READER

Miss H. COULDREY

PART I

GENERAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

GENERAL STATISTICS

Area (acres)	..	..	..	..	..	35,038
Population (1951 Census)	..	..	..	..	..	26,336
Population (Registrar General 1958)	..	..	..	..	..	27,250
Number of inhabited houses	..	..	..	..	..	9,171
Rateable value	..	..	..	..	..	£261,022/10/0
Product of 1d. Rate	..	..	..	..	..	£1,040

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS

Live Births

	M.	F.	Total
Legitimate	221	176	397
Illegitimate	215	166	381
	6	10	16
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 mid-year Home Population	..	..	14.57
Birth Rate, England and Wales, per 1,000 Civilian Population	..	..	16.4
Comparability Factor for Births	..	..	1.07
Therefore Corrected Birth Rate for Stroud Rural District	..	..	15.59

Still Births

	M.	F.	Total
Legitimate	3	5	8
Illegitimate	3	5	8
	—	—	—
Still Birth Rate per 1,000 estimated mid-year Population	..	..	0.29
Still Birth Rate (per 1,000 Total Live and Still Births)	..	..	19.6
Still Birth Rate, England and Wales, per 1,000 Civilian Population	..	..	0.36
Still Births (per 1,000 Live and Still Births, England and Wales)	..	..	21.6

Deaths

Total Deaths in the District	..	..	..	..	..	305
(145 of these were Males and 160 were Females)						
Average age of all Male Deaths in Stroud Rural District	..	..	..	..	..	65.92 years
Average age of all Female Deaths in Stroud Rural District	..	..	..	..	..	72.80 years
Average age of all Deaths in Stroud Rural District during 1958	..	..	..	..	..	69.53 years
Total Deaths occurring in the District	..	..	..	..	..	197
Average Age of Male Deaths occurring in the District	..	..	..	..	..	68.93 years
Average Age of Female Deaths occurring in the District	..	..	..	..	..	73.79 years
Average Age of all Deaths occurring in the District	..	..	..	..	..	71.54 years
Total Deaths registered outside the District	..	..	..	..	..	108
Average Age of Male Deaths registered outside the District	..	..	..	..	..	60.85 years
Average Age of Female Deaths registered outside the District	..	..	..	..	..	70.85 years
Average Age of all Deaths registered outside the District	..	..	..	..	..	65.85 years
Crude Death Rate for Stroud Rural District per 1,000 estimated mid-year Population	..	..	..	..	..	11.20
Comparability Factor for Deaths	..	..	..	..	..	0.90
Therefore Corrected Death Rate	..	..	..	..	..	10.08
Death Rate, England and Wales, per 1,000 Civilian Population	..	..	..	..	..	11.7

CAUSES OF DEATHS

Causes of Deaths	Under								Total
	1 yr.	1-	5-	15-	25-	45-	65-	75-	
Tuberculosis of the respiratory system ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Other forms of Tuberculosis ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Syphilitic disease	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meningococcal infections ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other infective and parasitic diseases ..	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	3
Malignant neoplasm of stomach ..	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	4	9
Malignant neoplasm of lung and bronchus ..	—	—	—	—	—	5	2	—	7
Malignant neoplasm of breast	—	—	—	—	—	4	4	1	9
Malignant neoplasm of uterus	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms ..	—	—	—	—	2	12	6	19	39
Leukæmia, aleukæmia	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Diabetes	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	1	4
Vascular lesions of nervous system ..	—	—	—	—	—	9	12	33	54
Coronary disease, angina	—	—	—	—	—	10	16	16	42
Hypertension with heart disease ..	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	2	5
Other heart disease	—	—	—	—	1	5	11	53	70
Other circulatory disease	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	4
Influenza	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	3	5
Pneumonia	2	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	6
Bronchitis	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	3
Other diseases of respiratory system ..	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	3
Uleer of stomach and duodenum ..	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	2
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nephritis and nephrosis	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Hyperplasia of prostate	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	3
Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Congenital malformations	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Other defined and ill-defined diseases ..	3	—	1	—	1	2	4	8	19
Motor vehicle accidents	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	2
All other accidents	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	1	4
Suicide	—	—	—	—	2	2	1	1	6
Homicide and operations of war ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total									305

The most common causes of death in the district are therefore:

- (i) Heart Disease including Coronary Disease .. 117 cases
- (ii) Cancer 64 cases
- (iii) Vascular Intracranial Lesions 54 cases
- (iv) Other defined and ill-defined Diseases 19 cases

Pneumococcal Meningitis

The death of a female aged 47 occurred at The Royal Hospital, Gloucester.

Acute Leukaemia

The death occurred of a male aged 55 years.

CANCER DEATHS

Cancer of Breast	..	..	..	..	..	9 cases
.. .. Rectum	..	..	..	..	..	6 cases
.. .. Liver	..	..	..	..	..	3 cases
.. .. Bladder	..	..	..	..	..	4 cases
.. .. Colon	..	..	..	..	..	9 cases
.. .. Lung	..	..	..	..	..	8 cases
.. .. Stomach	..	..	..	..	..	9 cases
.. .. Glands	..	..	..	..	..	1 case
.. .. Ovary	..	..	..	..	..	3 cases
.. .. Pancreas	..	..	..	..	..	1 case
.. .. Prostate	..	..	..	..	..	2 cases
.. .. Tongue	..	..	..	..	..	1 case
.. .. Larynx	..	..	..	..	..	1 case
.. .. Omentum	..	..	..	..	..	1 case
.. .. Kidneys	..	..	..	..	..	1 case
.. .. Oesophagus	..	..	..	..	..	2 cases
.. .. Gall Bladder	..	..	..	..	..	1 case
.. .. Brain	..	..	..	..	..	2 cases
Total						64 cases

The most common sites of cancer deaths in the district are breast, colon and lung.

DEATHS IN HOSPITALS

Westbury Hall, Westbury-on-Severn	..	..	2 cases
Stroud General Hospital	..	..	19 cases
Gloucester Royal Hospital, Southgate Street	..	..	18 cases
Horton Road Hospital, Gloucester	..	..	8 cases
Standish Chest Hospital	..	..	6 cases
Isolation Hospital, Highnam, Gloucester	..	..	4 cases
Royal Hospital, Great Western Road, Gloucester	..	..	17 cases
Gloucester City Maternity Hospital	..	..	1 case
Barnwood House Hospital	..	..	1 case
Frenchay Hospital, Bristol	..	..	6 cases
Southmead Hospital, Bristol	..	..	1 case
Dilke Hospital, Cinderford	..	..	1 case
Cheltenham General Hospital	..	..	3 cases
Lydney and District Hospital	..	..	1 case
Belmont Hospital, Tiverton	..	..	1 case
Ebley Court Nursing Home	..	..	2 cases
Coney Hill Hospital, Barnwood, Gloucester	..	..	1 case
Court House Nursing Home, Great Malvern	..	..	1 case
Tetbury and District Hospital	..	..	1 case
Nursing Home, Cheltenham	..	..	1 case
Hospital of St. John & St. Elizabeth, London	..	..	1 case
Total			96 cases

96 out of 305 deaths occurred in hospitals or Nursing Homes outside the district 32%

DEATHS IN AGE GROUPS

			M.	F.	Total
0—5 years	..	..	8	3	11
5—10 years	..	..	1	1	2
10—20 years	..	..	2	—	2
20—30 years	..	..	—	—	—
30—40 years	..	..	3	3	6
40—50 years	..	..	2	5	7
50—60 years	..	..	25	13	38
60—70 years	..	..	26	22	48
70—80 years	..	..	45	53	98
80—90 years	..	..	24	48	72
Over 90 years	..	..	9	12	21
			<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
		Totals	145	160	305
			<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

48 females lived to the 80—90 years age group as compared with 24 males, and 12 females survived to the over 90 group as compared with 9 males.

The oldest death to take place during the year was a male of 97 years.

DEATHS IN MONTHS OF THE YEAR

January	..	..	..	..	41 cases
February	..	..	..	..	27 cases
March	..	..	..	..	23 cases
April	..	..	..	..	32 cases
May	..	..	..	..	19 cases
June	..	..	..	..	14 cases
July	..	..	..	..	16 cases
August	..	..	..	..	22 cases
September		..	..	..	31 cases
October	..	..	..	..	18 cases
November		..	..	..	27 cases
December	..	..	..	..	35 cases
					<hr/>
			Total		305 cases
					<hr/>

Therefore December and January were the worst months for Deaths and the best months were June and July.

Deaths of Infants under 1 year of age

				M.	F.	Total
				5	1	6
Legitimate	..	..	..	5	1	6
Illegitimate	..	..	..	—	—	—

Deaths of Infants under 4 weeks of age

				M.	F.	Total
				4	—	4
Legitimate	..	..	..	4	—	4
Illegitimate	..	..	..	—	—	—

Infant Mortality Rate

Death Rate of Infants under 1 year in Stroud Rural District per 1,000 live births	15.11
Death Rate of Infants under 1 year in England and Wales per 1,000 related live births	22.5
Deaths of legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births	15.74
Deaths of illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births	Nil
Number of women dying in or in consequence of childbirth	Nil
Therefore Maternal Mortality Rate	Nil

Causes of Deaths of Infants under 1 year

Sex	Age	Cause of Death
Male	27 days	Asphyxia from Vagal Inhibition
Female	3 months	Broncho Pneumonia
Male	1 month	Lobar Pneumonia (Royal Hospital, Gloucester)
Male	3 hours	Prematurity and Intracranial Haemorrhage (City Maternity Hospital, Gloucester)
Male	3 hours	Atelectasis and Immaturity (Southmead Hospital)
Male	1 month	Staphylococcal Septicaemia (Royal Hospital, Gloucester)

Further Deaths of Infants under 2 years

Sex	Age	Cause of Death
Female	20 months	Congenital Deformities
Male	16 months	Congenital Heart and Broncho-Pneumonia

INFECTIOUS DISEASES IN AGE GROUPS, 1958

Disease	Under 1 year	1 year	2 years	3 years	4 years	5—9 years	10—14 years	15—24 years	24 years & over	65 years & over	Age unknown	TOTAL
Erysipelas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	4
Malaria	—	—	—	—	—	*1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Measles	—	3	9	5	1	26	9	4	—	—	—	57
Pneumonia	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	3	6	—	10
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	6	—	—	13
Poliomyelitis, Paralytic	—	*1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Scarlet Fever	—	1	—	—	—	3	—	2	—	—	—	6
Whooping Cough	1	—	—	1	2	12	1	—	—	—	—	17
Total												110

* Not confirmed.

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION AND VACCINATION

The following Immunisations and Vaccinations have been carried out within the District during 1958 by General Practitioners and Local Authority Doctors:-

No. of Children who completed a full course of primary immunisation

	Under 1 year	1 Year	2 Years	3 Years	4 Years	5—9 Years	10—14 Years	Total
G.P.	38(38)	6(4)	1(1)	—	—	—	—	45(43)
L.A.	57	27	2	1	4	20	—	111

No. of Children who received a re-inforcing dose

	Under 1 year	1 Year	2 Years	3 Years	4 Years	5—9 Years	10—14 Years	Total
G.P.	—	—	—	—	4(2)	8(4)	3	15(6)
L.A.	—	—	—	—	11	242	13	266

Note—Figures in Brackets denote Combined Diphtheria and Whooping Cough injections included in totals.

VACCINATION — SMALLPOX

	Under 1 Year	1 Year	2—4 Years	5—14 Years	15 years & over	Total
Primary	162	3	9	5	15	194
Re-Vaccination ..	—	—	—	6	19	25

VACCINATION — WHOOPING COUGH

	Under 1 Year	1 Year	2—4 Years	5—14 Years	Total
Whooping Cough Vaccination	177	29	8	—	214
Combined Diphtheria/Whooping Cough Prophylaxis (obtained by and given by General Practitioners)	118	17	6	3	144

TUBERCULOSIS

One death from pulmonary tuberculosis occurred during the year, and there are 218 cases remaining on the Register. Four Tuberculous patients were re-housed during the year.

Cases on Register

	Male	Female	Total
Pulmonary	72	88	160
Non-Pulmonary	28	30	58
	<u>100</u>	<u>118</u>	<u>218</u>

TABLE SHOWING AGES OF NEW CASES AND IN-TRANSFERS

Age	New Cases				In-Transfers			
	Respiratory M.	F.	Non- Respiratory M.	F.	Respiratory M.	F.	Non- Respiratory M.	F.
1— 5	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
5—15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15—25	3	1	—	—	3	1	—	—
25—35	—	—	—	—	1	4	—	—
35—45	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
45—55	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
55—65	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
65 and over	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	—

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948, SECTION 47

Removal of Persons in need of Care and Attention to Suitable Premises

No cases arose during the year calling for action under this Act.

INTERNATIONAL VACCINATION CERTIFICATES

During the year 83 International Vaccination Certificates were signed by the General Practitioners in this District and were stamped and countersigned by me.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT

I have pleasure in submitting a meteorological report for 1958, as kindly supplied by Mr. J. B. Powell, your Deputy Clerk.

Rainfall in inches during the year

January	..	..	..	2.52"	17 days
February	..	..	..	4.32"	18 days
March	..	..	..	1.35"	12 days
April	..	..	..	.97"	9 days
May	..	..	..	2.72"	21 days
June	..	..	..	4.20"	18 days
July	..	..	..	4.12"	19 days
August	..	..	..	3.24"	22 days
September		..	..	5.45"	19 days
October	..	..	..	2.28"	15 days
November		..	..	3.26"	16 days
December		..	..	3.44"	19 days

37.87" in 205 days.

Wettest day: June 2nd — 2.43"

Wettest month: September — 5.45"

Driest month: April — .97"

Hottest day: July 8th — 79°F.

Coldest night: January 23rd — 14°F. Air Temperature, 8°F. Ground Temperature, i.e 24°F Ground Frost

Temperatures

				Maximum	Minimum
January	..	..	..	44.0	29.3
February	..	..	..	48.0	33.9
March	..	..	..	46.7	31.8
April	..	..	..	54.6	36.0
May	..	..	..	62.0	42.9
June	..	..	..	68.6	48.7
July	..	..	..	68.5	51.4
August	..	..	..	70.6	50.8
September	..	..	..	64.7	50.0
October	..	..	..	57.6	42.6
November	..	..	..	47.8	37.6
December	..	..	..	43.7	34.7

Mean of Maximum for year — 56.4°

Mean of Minimum for year — 40.8°

Average Temperature for year — 48.6°

PART II

REPORT OF SURVEYOR AND CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR, STROUD RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting for your information my report of the work carried out by the Department during 1958.

Building activity has remained at a high level, 616 plans being deposited, a slight increase on 1957. 204 new dwellings (including Council Houses) were completed during the year.

Steady progress has continued with the unfit houses programme. Fifty-six houses were dealt with and two clearance areas declared. In the past three and a half years, action has been initiated in respect of 260 houses whereas our programme estimated that we would deal with 250 houses in five years, and 450 in nine years. Our original survey showed that there were some 900-1000 unfit houses in the district and if the present progress can be maintained I am hopeful that in nine years we can go a long way towards overcoming this problem. It is encouraging to find that quite often proposals are forthcoming for modernising unfit houses. Grants have been given towards the cost of such schemes with successful results.

The last of the provisions of the Clean Air Act, 1956, came into force in June, 1958. Whilst I do not consider smoke pollution presents urgent problems in this area, it is proposed to carry out systematic inspections of Factories and Workshops, and to deal with any premises not complying with this new Act.

A record of the work carried out under the Food Hygiene Regulations will be found in the report. I feel that hygiene standards in food shops are now generally good. There is no doubt that most shop-keepers wish to co-operate and to maintain a high standard in their premises.

A new Refuse Collection Vehicle was delivered at the end of 1958, and the majority of the Council's vehicles now run on Diesel Fuel. As the district has grown, mileage figures have increased, but fuel consumed has gradually decreased. This trend should continue in 1959 as the latest vehicle will save some fifty gallons of fuel per month.

Again incorporated in this report are sections dealing with the Stroud Water Board, Joint Sewerage Works and Housing Management, and I would thank Mr. Peters, Mr. Boothman and Mr. Russell for their co-operation.

I have a loyal and efficient staff, and I feel that with their whole-hearted support the various duties are being carried out efficiently and economically.

Finally I have again received every assistance and help from the Chairman, Clerk, Officers and members of the Council. Such support makes it a pleasure to be associated with this Council.

I am,

Your obedient Servant,

H. F. CRITCHLEY.

Surveyor and Chief Health Inspector.

Council Chambers,
John Street,
Stroud, Gloucestershire.

1. WATER SUPPLY

Samples of the mains water supply taken as routine during the year proved satisfactory. Thirty-two samples of water were taken from private springs and wells in the area, and this figure compares with last years' figure of thirty-one. Most of these unfortunately were unsatisfactory, and in every instance owners have been informed. In a number of these cases it was found possible to improve the existing supplies by cleansing, and reconstructing inlets to collecting chambers, etc.

In connection with a proposed improvement grant, Doctor Cayton from the Public Health Laboratories at Bristol, very kindly visited this district to carry out an extensive field survey with one of the Health Inspectors, and it is pleasing to record that after several faults had been discovered, the owner promptly rectified them. Further samples proved satisfactory and the grant was approved by the Council.

REPORT OF THE ENGINEER AND MANAGER STROUD DISTRICT WATER BOARD

Source of Supply

The water is obtained from Chalford and Gig Mill, Nailsworth. From these two sources the water is collected, chlorinated, and pumped to the Service Reservoirs at Minchinhampton, Thrupp and Painswick.

Quality of Water

Below are results of the Analyses of the water before chlorination and as supplied to the consumers.

			B.Coli per 100 mls. (non-faecal)				
			0	1	5	10	25
Raw Water	..	11	1	2	8	—	—
Treated Water	..	28	26	2	—	—	—

A scheme for the supply of water to Edge was put in hand and completed during the year. The majority of houses in the area are now fed from this system.

To meet the increased demand for water in the Parishes of Painswick and Cranham a 6" Main was laid from Pitchcombe to Painswick Reservoir. A length of 4" Main was laid at Whiteshill to improve the supply in this area.

Properties Served with Mains Water

Bisley	..	..	..	..	367
Chalford	..	..	..	..	556
Cranham	..	..	..	..	73
Horsley	..	..	..	..	195
King's Stanley	..	..	..	..	525
Leonard Stanley	..	..	..	..	285
Minchinhampton	..	..	..	..	1242
Miserden	..	..	..	..	78
Painswick	..	..	..	..	645
Pitchcombe	..	..	..	..	71
Randwick	..	..	..	..	214
Rodborough	..	..	..	..	304
Stonehouse	..	..	..	..	1324
Thrupp	..	..	..	..	464
Whiteshill	..	..	..	..	345
Woodchester	..	..	..	..	238

2. CESSPOOL SERVICE

The cesspool service is still fully occupied despite the increase in sewer connections and the laying of new sewers. Assistance has continued to adjoining districts on the normal payment basis.

The new eight-hundred gallon Dennis Cesspool emptying vehicle purchased last year has been operating successfully and this part of the Department's work can be said to be satisfactory.

3. SEWERAGE

The sewerage system for Houndscroft was extended in order to link up the drainage from Amberley Ridge School, the Moor Court Hotel and houses within its curtilage—the drainage from the latter group having given considerable trouble in recent years.

The work of connecting this system to the main sewer has commenced, but due to weather conditions, has had to be suspended. It is hoped to complete this work as soon as conditions allow.

A further scheme approved by the Ministry of Housing and Local Government was the sewerage of Marsh Lane, Leonard Stanley, to provide drainage for the ten properties in this area. Work will commence on this contract in January, 1959.

The extension of the sewer at Station Road, Brimscombe, was completed during the year, and six of the eight existing properties have been connected. It is hoped to get the remaining properties connected in the New Year.

Trouble was again experienced at the Ejector Station at Ryeford owing to the excessive lift on the pumping main. A scheme has been prepared, and subject to approval being obtained, the work will be carried out during the coming year.

The following table shows the length of sewers in the Stroud Rural District Council area together with the number of manholes, grit chambers, storm overflows, etc., and their maintenance:—

Parish	Sewers	Total Manholes	S.O.s	Grit pits	Pumping Stations	S.D. Works
Internal						
Bisley .. .	14693	114	2	—	—	—
Chalford .. .	6092	51	2	—	—	1
Horsley .. .	532	4	—	—	—	—
King's Stanley ..	35491	171	3	—	—	—
Leonard Stanley ..	10734	51	1	—	—	—
Minchinhampton ..	25116	131	1	—	—	1
Painswick .. .	20210	59	—	1	—	1
Randwick .. .	12235	67	1	—	—	—
Rodborough .. .	25100	143	2	1	—	—
Stonehouse .. .	48073	170	4	—	3	—
Thrupp .. .	33425	170	1	—	—	—
Whiteshill .. .	21056	142	5	—	—	—
Woodchester .. .	16267	77	—	2	—	—
Main Sewers						
Nailsworth Vale ..	15041	34	—	4	—	—
Toadsmoor Valley ..	16831	91	—	—	—	—
Whiteshill Main ..	4951	25	—	—	—	—
	305847 ft. 57.924 mls.	1500	22	8	3	3
(These figures do not include pumping mains)						
(a) Pumping Stations	Inspection and maintenance twice weekly.					
(b) Storm Water Overflows ..	Inspection and maintenance once monthly.					
(c) All Manholes	Inspection and maintenance once yearly.					
(d) Grit Chambers	Emptied as necessary.					

STROUD AND DISTRICT JOINT SEWAGE WORKS

Mr. Boothman, Manager of Stanley Downton Works has kindly supplied the following report:—

1. **Dry Weather Flow**

During 1958 the average dry weather flow of sewage to the Joint Outfall Works has increased by approximately 500,000 gallons daily.

2. **Trade Wastes**

These have increased and amount to approximately 375,000 gallons daily. Large volumes of solids are produced by these trade wastes.

3. **Sludge**

Approximately 3,400 tons of dried sludge have been produced. There is a steady demand for this sludge and sales have been satisfactory.

4. **Final Effluent**

The larger daily flow has increased the pollution load on the purification plant. This had had an adverse effect on the quality of the final effluent and at the present time, the effluent is classified as generally unsatisfactory by The Severn River Board.

5. **Proposed Extensions**

These have been approved by the Joint Committee and the Consulting Engineers have prepared a scheme which it is hoped to carry out in two stages. The first stage will bring the capacity of the plant up to 2,000,000 gallons per day, and the latter stage to 3,000,000 gallons per day.

5. REFUSE COLLECTION, DISPOSAL AND SALVAGE

The normal weekly collection schedules have been maintained during 1958. So far it has not been necessary to increase either the staff or the fleet of refuse vehicles despite the large number of houses built each year. Our ability to cope with the increased number of houses is due partly to the Council's wise policy in buying better and larger vehicles over the past six years, and partly to the willing and hard working refuse collection staff now employed.

At the end of the year one of the Ford vehicles was replaced by a Dennis Paxit and the present fleet is as follows:—

2 Dennis Paxits capacity 22 cubic yards each.

1 Dennis Paxit capacity 15 cubic yards.

2 Dennis Moving Floor capacity 10 and 6 cubic yards respectively.

1 Ford 10 cubic yard capacity (used as spare).

All the Dennis machines have diesel engines and are showing substantial and worthwhile savings in fuel.

Tipping has continued to be concentrated at the Crane Quarry, Minchinhampton. Reasonable control has been achieved with the Ferguson tractor. By using an adjoining shallow quarry it is hoped to continue tipping until the end of 1959.

Planning consent has been obtained for the use of the proposed new site at Thrupp and it is intended to make the tip available for the use of the Stroud Urban District. Tipping at Thrupp will be in accordance with the Ministry of Health's recommendations and will result in a considerable increase in disposal costs. It is hoped that the Thrupp site will provide tipping space for five years by which time it may be possible to compost the refuse—the ideal method in my opinion.

Salvage Collections were:—

	Tons cwt. qrs.				£.	s.	d.
Waste Paper	226	6	3	Value	1502	10	3
Rags, Bottles and Metals	12	19	2		286	6	6
Total	239	5	5		£1788	16	9

The total weight of salvage collected compares closely with 1957, but the receipts are nearly £300 less due to a fall in the prices obtainable.

6. BUILDING OF NEW COUNCIL AND PRIVATE ENTERPRISE HOUSES

The reports submitted to the Ministry of Housing and Local Government each month show that 70 Council and 134 private houses were completed in 1958—a combined total of 204 dwellings.

Fifty Council and 77 private houses were under construction at the end of the year.

7. PLANS DEPOSITED FOR APPROVAL UNDER PLANNING AND PUBLIC HEALTH ACTS

The number of plans deposited during 1958 under Public Health and Planning Acts was 616, an average of 51 per month, and shows a slight increase over last years' figures.

8. PETROLEUM STORAGE LICENCES

The number of licences granted to store petroleum spirit during 1958 was ninety.

A little difficulty was experienced towards the end of the year in obtaining renewal applications and the appropriate fees, but after strong warnings that proceedings would be instituted in certain cases, better co-operation was forth-coming.

10. HOUSING

Good progress in dealing with unfit houses was maintained during 1958. It is interesting to note that at the end of the year new houses erected on the Council's first Clearance Areas in Leonard Stanley were being occupied. These areas were declared in March, 1956, and in a period of two years nine months, land has been acquired, the old unfit houses demolished, and new houses on the same site have been completed. In view of the inevitable delay occasioned by the acquisition of land in separate ownerships and all the different consents required at various stages, this rate of redevelopment is very satisfactory.

All the occupiers of the 20 houses in Clearance Area No. 6 at King's Stanley, were rehoused during the year. The houses in the area have now been demolished and the erection of new houses on the site is well advanced.

A small Clearance Area at Thrupp has been acquired by negotiation and plans for the redevelopment of the site have been approved.

During the year, Clearance Areas 13 and 14 were made at King's Stanley involving a total of seven houses. A Clearance Order was made in respect of Clearance Area 13, and negotiations for the purchase by the Council of the other Area are continuing.

Forty-nine individual unfit houses were dealt with under the provisions of section 16 of the Housing Act, 1957. Eighteen Demolition Orders and twenty-eight Closing Orders were made. Three undertakings were accepted.

A number of houses were demolished by the Council after repeated requests to the owners to comply with the terms of the Orders had been unsuccessful. The largest group demolished in default comprised five houses at Horsley, which were subject to a Clearance Order. The demolition of houses is an expensive proposition, especially when, as in this case, they are in an isolated district, difficult of access.

Thirty-four improvement grants were authorised in 1958. This was less than in 1957, but many enquiries were being received at the end of the year as financial conditions became easier.

Seventeen applications for Certificates of Disrepair were received under the provisions of the Rent Act, 1957. Eleven Certificates were issued and two applications were refused. Undertakings to carry out repairs were accepted in four cases. Enquiries about the Rent Act, 1957, which were very numerous at the beginning of the year had become less frequent at the year's end. It is clear that many owners of cottage property have not attempted to increase rents to the permitted level. So far the Rent Act does not seem to have stimulated repairs or improvements on any large scale.



Some of the twenty houses in a Clearance Area at a village centre. At the year's end all the houses had been demolished and the redevelopment of the site with 16 new homes was well advanced.



Finished during the year, this modern building houses many families from unfit homes. It provides 12 one bedroomed flats, 10 three bedroomed maisonettes and 2 four bedroomed maisonettes.

The following table shows the number of visits made to houses for various purposes during the year:—

Houses Inspected	..	..	..	117
Re-inspection following above	..	..	..	293
Visits re Improvement Grants	..	..	..	86
Improvement Grant re-visits	..	..	..	129
Visits re Certificates of Disrepair	..	..	..	51
Total				676

The very satisfactory progress in dealing with unfit houses that is now being achieved owes much to the co-operation of the various Committees of the Council and between the officers concerned. The policy of dealing principally with one Parish at a time is now beginning to produce favourable and striking results in the Parishes concerned. I am particularly indebted to Mr. Russell the Housing Manager, for his constant co-operation and for his sympathetic handling of those who have to be re-housed.

Housing Management

Mr. Russell, Housing Manager, has kindly supplied the following comments on the work of his Department during the year:—

Sixty-two new properties were taken over during the year, and allowing for the demolition of properties bought under the Slum Clearance Programme, the number of houses and flats administered by my Department rose to 1,448.

At the close of the year a further 50 properties were under construction and the Building Programme for 1959 had already been agreed at 91 properties.

Making the fullest possible use of vacancies arising and of transfers and exchanges, 58 families were re-housed from Slum Clearance areas and 57 families from the ordinary applicants' list. In addition 10 Anglo-Egyptian families were re-housed under financial arrangements made with the Anglo-Egyptian Resettlement Board.

The Council own 40 garages, have 16 further garages under construction, and are now providing hardstands on many estates which are let to individual tenants at a nominal rent.

Repairs and modernisation of properties continued steadily throughout the year and included the stripping, felting and retiling of the roofs of 21 houses at Minchinhampton. Good progress was made in the policy of changing rusty window frames in kitchens and bathrooms of pre-war houses to galvanised frames of more modern design.

Slum Clearance re-housing continues to be the main problem and it is often difficult in a Rural area to provide houses in the location in which they are needed. This is particularly true of old people who do not want to leave the villages in which they have lived most of their lives.

I am very pleased that the close co-operation which has existed between the Chief Public Health Officer and his staff, and my Department, has continued throughout the year under review, and this has been a material factor in the success of our efforts.

11. CARAVANS

No applications for licensing new sites were received during the year. There are 77 licences to station caravans in the district, and 18 of these were licensed during 1958. This has generally been a very satisfactory year from the licensing point of view. There have been no complaints, and all inspections have proved satisfactory.

12. FACTORIES

117 inspections of factories were made during the year, and it is again pleasing to record that the provisions of the Factories Act, 1937, are being extremely well complied with.

Work has continued with regard to the issue of Certificates as to means of escape in case of fire, under section 34 of the Act, but continual alterations and extensions to factories require numerous amendments making the work almost unending. In addition two workplaces were visited.

Clean Air Act, 1956

The last of the provisions of The Clean Air Act, 1956, came into force on the 1st June, 1958, and a circular letter was sent to all the factories on the factories register pointing out their responsibilities under this Act. Co-operation has generally been good, and a considerable number of improvements particularly in the smaller premises have already been carried out.

From smoke observations taken at two factories in the Stonehouse area, it was evident that dark smoke was being emitted. Appropriate notices were served upon the Companies concerned and after further pressure, one firm installed oil burning equipment, and the other, after consultations with the National Industrial Fuel Efficiency Service experts, changed their fuel. Both courses of action have to date proved satisfactory in abating the Nuisances.

It is hoped during 1959, other duties permitting, to devote more time to systematic smoke observations of factories throughout the district.

One application was received under sub-section 2 of section III of the Act, for the installation of two five hundred thousand B.T.U's. per hour Industrial Air Heaters, and after careful consideration approval was granted.

13. RAG FLOCK

There has been no change in the five factories already registered under section 2, and the six factories licensed under sections 6/7 of the Rag Flock and other Filling Materials Act, 1951. These firms hold a B.S.I. Licence under the Certification Mark Scheme.

Seven samples were taken from the licensed premises during the year, and without exception, the prescribed analyst certified that the samples complied with the standards laid down in the 1951 Act.

14. CONTROL OF FOOD AND FOOD PREMISES

A considerable amount of work originally required under the Food Hygiene Regulations, 1955, to bring all food premises up to the required standard is now virtually complete, with the exception of a small number of village halls. A policy of patience is being exercised with these halls as it is obvious that the financial stability of many is precarious, and to prevent money raising social functions tends to create a vicious circle, for if these events are prohibited, the Trustees are unable to raise sufficient money to carry out the required improvements. By the end of the year, however, nine of these halls had made sterling efforts to comply with the Regulations. It is hoped that 1959 will complete the good work.

Licensed Premises

All public houses, hotels and clubs received a great deal of attention during the year, and there are now only six notices outstanding under the Food Hygiene Regulations, 1955, of the 56 originally served. It was found that little was required in the way of structural repairs although some re-decoration was sometimes necessary. Great improvements have been made in the provision of wash hand basins and hot water.

The original survey not only embraced the requirements of the Food Regulations, but also covered the requirements of section 89 of the Public Health Act, 1936, in connection with the provision of suitable sanitary accommodation. The sanitary accommodation at many public houses left much to be desired—in many cases

both sexes being expected to share the same conveniences, or those provided for the Licensee and his family. Lack of proper drainage, crudely constructed urinal stalls, and absence of flushing apparatus were common faults. Much work has been done by the two main Brewery Companies to improve these conditions, but there are still too many small village Houses badly in need of modern facilities. Pressure will be continued in an endeavour to have the necessary work carried out as soon as possible.

Table showing action taken under the Food Hygiene Regulations, 1955

No. of Preliminary Notices served	..	..	17
No. of Statutory Notices served	..	..	2
No. of Preliminary Notices complied with	..	..	38
No. of Statutory Notices complied with	..	..	4

Proceedings were successfully instituted against a large bakery in the County for selling bread containing dirty dough and sacking. The preliminary work was carried out by the Stroud Rural District Council staff, but the actual prosecution was taken at their request, by the Gloucestershire County Council. Several warning letters were sent to various Companies for selling food containing extraneous material which was fortunately of such a minor nature as not to warrant proceedings.

Tables V—VIII at the end of this report indicate the quantity and variety of the work involved.

Good progress has again been made during 1958 throughout the whole district, and with particular attention to the matters previously indicated, it is reasonably safe to say that a very high standard of food hygiene can be expected during the coming year. The majority of the food traders throughout the district are most willing to co-operate, and legal enforcement should be progressively replaced by personal contact and advice.

15. DAIRIES AND MILK RETAILERS

Thirteen Supplementary Licences were granted to Dairymen from other districts to retail milk in the rural area.

Fifteen premises were registered as dairies and of these, half obtain milk from a large Pasteurising Company situated within the Stroud Urban District. This position has not changed from the previous year.

Both dairymen holding Supplementary Licences and Distributors holding main licences have, with a very few minor exceptions, complied with the conditions of their licences and no written warnings were necessary.

16. BACTERIOLOGICAL SAMPLES OF MILK

A total of 38 samples of milk were taken during the year as shown in the following table:—

Number of Tuberculin Tested Samples taken	.. .. .	20
Number of Tuberculin Tested Samples satisfactory	.. .. .	17
Number of Tuberculin Tested Samples which failed the Methylene Blue Test		3
Number of Pasteurised Samples taken	.. .. .	18
Number of Pasteurised Samples satisfactory	.. .. .	17
Number of Pasteurised Samples which failed the Phosphatase Test	..	1
Number of Samples taken for biological purposes	.. .. .	Nil

Generally, sampling results throughout the district have proved satisfactory, and for the first time no difficulties were experienced during 1958 concerning the proper refrigeration of milk collected from the main dairy in the Stroud Urban District when it has had to be stored over-night. The majority of dairymen now seem to be able to collect their milk on the day of delivery.

17. ICE CREAM SAMPLES

There has been no change in the three premises registered for the manufacture of ice cream within the district, and 83 premises are registered for sale. The quality over the past year has been excellent as the following results of the 17 samples taken show:—

Grade I	.. .. .	6
Grade II	.. .. .	2
Grade III	.. .. .	Nil
Grade IV	.. .. .	Nil
Void	.. .. .	6
Three ice lollies	.. .. .	Satisfactory

18. LABORATORY FACILITIES USED

The majority of samples of water, milk, ice cream and faeces which it has been necessary to procure during the year have again been taken to Bristol. The laboratories at Bath are also occasionally used.

Again both Doctor Cayton of Bristol, and Doctor Mann of Bath, have been most co-operative and interested in the problems presented to them.

I would also like to record my appreciation to Mr. E. G. Whittle, the Public Analyst, whose assistance and advice was greatly valued in connection with several cases of foreign matter in food stuffs.

It is very pleasing to be able to record that there have been no notified cases of food poisoning in the area during 1958.

TABLE I

Summary of Visits and Inspections under Public Health Acts

Water Supply	..	..	..	..	..	..	59
Water Sampling	..	..	..	..	..	..	32
Stables and Piggeries	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Tents, Vans and Sheds	..	..	..	..	..	..	70
Rag Flock	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
Public Conveniences	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Theatres and Places of Entertainment	..	..	..	..	..	..	25
Refuse Collection and Disposal	..	..	..	..	..	..	822
Rats and Mice	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Atmospheric Pollution	..	..	..	..	..	..	25
Schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Shops Act	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Filthy and Verminous Premises	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Disinfestation	..	..	..	..	..	..	20
House Inspections	..	..	..	..	..	..	33
Miscellaneous Sanitary Visits	..	..	..	..	..	..	38
Investigations of Infectious Diseases	..	..	..	..	..	..	9
Disinfections	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Drainage	..	..	..	..	..	..	362
Smoke Observations	..	..	..	..	..	..	9
							<hr/> 1535 <hr/>

TABLE II

Nuisances and Defects

In the following table are summarised the nuisances and defects dealt with during the year under the Public Health Acts. Byelaws and other enactments:—

Drainage systems constructed, repaired or cleansed	..	13
Drains tested	.. .. .	108
Connections to sewer	.. .. .	9
Sanitary fittings renewed or repaired	.. .. .	8
Defective water/earth/chemical closets	.. .. .	2
Septic tanks constructed or repaired	.. .. .	2
Smoke Nuisances abated	.. .. .	4
Dustbins provided	.. .. .	109
Total		<hr/> 255 <hr/>

T A B L E III
FACTORIES ACT, 1937 and 1948
Part I of the Act

1. Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors).

Premises	No. on Register	Inspections	Number of Written Notices	Occupiers prosecuted
(1) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	36	2	Nil	Nil
(2) Factories not included in (1) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority ..	90	115	9	Nil
(3) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
TOTAL	126	117	9	Nil

2. CASES in which DEFECTS were found.

Particulars	No. of cases in which defects were found				No. of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
Want of Cleanliness (S.1) ..	1	1	Nil	Nil	Nil
Overcrowding (S.2).	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Unreasonable temperature (S.3).	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Inadequate ventilation (S.4). ..	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6).	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7).					
(a) Insufficient	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
(b) Unsuitable or defective	3	3	Nil	3	Nil
(c) Not separate for sexes	1	1	Nil	Nil	Nil
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork) ..	1	1	—	—	—
TOTAL	6	6	Nil	3	Nil

Part VIII of the Act

OUTWORK, Section 110.

Nature of Work	No. of o/workers in August list required by Sec. 110 (1) (c)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists
Wearing apparel: Making, etc. ..	2	Nil	Nil
Textile weaving	3	Nil	Nil
TOTAL	5	Nil	Nil

T A B L E I V

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949

Report for 9 months ended 31st December, 1958

				TYPE OF PROPERTY				
				Local Authority (1)	Dwelling houses (inc. C/Houses). (2)	All other (inc. business premises) (3)	Total of Cols. (1) (2) & (3) (4)	Agricultural (5)
1.	Number of Properties in Local Authority's District	..	..	16	8957	952	9925	177
2.	Number of properties inspected as a result of:							
(a)	Notification	..	..	..	198	41	239	9
(b)	Survey under the Act	..	..	16	140	98	238	43
(c)	Otherwise (e.g. when visited primarily for some other purpose)	..	..	—	442	354	796	16
3.	Number of properties inspected (in Sec. 2) found to be infested by:							
(a)	Rats—Major	..	..	..	—	—	—	—
	—Minor	..	..	3	51	44	98	15
(b)	Mice—Major	..	..	—	12	3	15	2
	—Minor	..	..	2	140	52	194	5
4.	Number of infested properties (in Sec. 3) treated by Local Authority	..	..	5	203	99	307	7

TABLE V

The various food premises in the district are set out in the following table together with the number of visits made to each of them:—

1. Food Premises Registered under the Food and Drugs Act, 1955—1957

(a)	No. of Ice Cream Premises Registered	..	..	86
	No. of Registrations during 1958	..	..	7
	No. of Inspections	..	..	23
(b)	No. of premises registered for the preparation or manufacture of sausages and preserved food, etc.	..	..	26
	No. of inspections	..	..	71
(c)	Dairies			
	No. of premises on register	..	..	15
	No. of Inspections	..	..	74

2. Unregistered Premises

	No. in Area	No. of Visits
Butchers	18	35
Fishmongers and Poulterers	8	9
Grocers	97	76
Greengrocers and Fruiterers	16	20
Bakehouses and Flour Confectioners	11	24
Licensed Premises	93	151
Hotels and Restaurants	17	15
Canteens	22	36
Itinerant Food Traders	4	10
	<hr/> 286	<hr/> 376

TABLE VI

Food Hygiene Regulations, 1955—1957

In the following Table are summarised contraventions found and remedied during the year:—

Repairs and Improvements	..	..	19
Limewashed or cleansed	..	..	16
Improvements to equipment, etc.	..	..	32
Improvements to sanitary conveniences	..	..	9
Inadequate Hot and Cold Water supplies	..	..	42
Lack of or defective wash hand basins, towels, etc.	..	..	23
Lack of First Aid Materials	..	..	18
Lack of Clothing Accommodation	..	..	2
Lack of, or defective sinks, etc.	..	..	6
Improvements to Stores	..	..	6
		<hr/> Total	<hr/> 173

TABLE VII

Milk and Dairies

Visits to dairies and milk distributors	74
---	----

Milk (Special Designation) (Raw Milk) Regulations, 1949—1954. Milk (Special Designation) (Pasteurised and Sterilised) Regulations, 1949—1953.

Number of Dealers Licensed to sell Pasteurised milk ..	8
Number of Dealers Licensed to sell Tuberculin Tested milk	15
Number of Supplementary Licences issued	13

TABLE VIII

Table of Food Condemned during 1958

Butcher's Meat

Decomposed Bacon	20½ lbs.
--------------------------	----------

Canned Foods

Meat	16 tins
Vegetables	20 tins
Fruit	55 tins
Soups	5 tins

Miscellaneous

Anchovy Fish Paste	1 jar
Sliced processed cheese	5 packs
Cake Mix	24 ozs.
Ice Cream	147 blocks and 3 cartons

Thornbury Rural District Council

Chairman:

J. H. COOKE, Esq., M.B.E., J.P.

Vice-Chairman:

Rev. W. A. PEEL

Solicitor and Clerk to the Council:

J. L. JUDD, Esq., D.P.A.

Councillors:

C. Allen, Esq.	J. J. Hardwick, Esq.
E. Allen, Esq.	R. E. Iles, Esq., J.P.
R. G. Allen, Esq.	G. James, Esq.
J. E. Barbour, Esq.	J. W. Lee, Esq.
L. W. Bosisto, Esq.	F. W. Lewis, Esq.
A. W. Boyt, Esq.	C. H. Markham, Esq.
R. Bromley, Esq.	Mrs. W. M. Pearce
Rev. W. F. Burlton	Rev. W. A. Peel
J. Chadwick, Esq.	F. W. Perry, Esq.
G. H. Chamberlayne, Esq.	J. Spratt, Esq., J.P.
J. Clutterbuck, Esq.	Ald. H. R. Stephens, M.B.E.
A. T. Coles, Esq.	H. Tyler, Esq.
S. F. Daldry, Esq.	Mrs. W. L. Ward
W. Fowler, Esq.	H. G. E. Wells, Esq.
A. A. Green, Esq.	Mrs. P. J. O. Wells
R. J. Gwinnell, Esq.	J. Whelpton, Esq.
Mrs. M. Haddrell	D. J. Winstone, Esq.

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT STAFF

Medical Officer of Health:

W. J. DOUGLAS COOPER, M.B., B.CH., B.A.O., D.P.H.

Chief Public Health Inspector and Surveyor:

R. HUNTINGTON, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector and Surveyor:

H. PEARSON, M.A.P.H.I., A.M.I.P.H.E., A.F.S.(ENG.), A.R.I.P.H. & H.
(to 31/8/58) — F. RUMMENS, M.A.P.H.I. (From 1/11/58)

Additional Public Health Inspectors:

G. E. BROWN, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I. O.N.C. (BLDG.)

O. B. DOWNING, CERT. S.I.B., 1ST. L.G.C.

Assistant to Chief Public Health Inspector:

J. T. OVENS

Deputy Building Surveyor:

J. D. TURNER, AFF.I.MUN.E., A.R.S.H.

Assistant to Building Surveyor:

D. J. WOODWARD, H.N.C. (BLDG.)

Rodent Officer:

G. MILTON

Senior Clerk: J. W. A. MOSS

Clerk: Mrs. P. GOULD

PART I

GENERAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

SOCIAL CONDITIONS

One important change that has taken place in the nature of the chief trades carried out in the District is the addition of the Berkeley Nuclear Power Station.

1. Agriculture and Allied Trades.
2. Sharpness Docks and Shipbuilding.
3. Quarrying.
4. Building of Caravans.
5. Brick and Tile Manufacture.
6. Braid and Loom Elastic Smallwares.
7. Salmon Fisheries.
8. Flour Mills.
9. Baking.
10. Aircraft Engineering.
11. Nuclear Power Station.

STATISTICS

Area of District (Acres)	..	..	..	..	61,337
Population	..	..	..	..	26,850
Number of inhabited properties	..	..	..	..	8,151
Rateable Value	..	..	..	..	£294,064
Product of 1d. Rate	..	..	..	..	£1,101
Percentage of Council Houses	..	..	..	..	18.5%
Percentage of Population served by mains water	..	..	..	..	91.2%
Percentage of Population served by modern sewers	..	..	..	..	60.0%
Number of Inhabitants per Property	..	..	..	..	3.29

VARYING POPULATION OF THORNBURY RURAL DISTRICT

Year	Population
1891	16,542
1905 (Parish of Henbury taken in)	18,419
1913	19,223
1919	17,478
1938	19,480
1939	20,470
1940	23,339
1941	24,610
1942	24,440
1945	22,790
1948	25,590
1957	26,690
1958	26,850

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS

Live Births

			Males	Females	Total
Legitimate	..	..	259	247	506
Illegitimate	..	..	8	12	20
Total			267	259	526
<hr/>					
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 population mid. 1958 in Thornbury R.D.	..				19.59
Comparability Factor for Births	..	..	..	..	1.12
Therefore Comparable Birth Rate	..	..	..	..	21.94
Birth Rate (England and Wales) per 1,000 Civilian Population	..				16.4

Still Births

			Males	Females	Total
Legitimate	..	..	2	1	3
Illegitimate	..	..	—	—	—
Total			2	1	3
<hr/>					
Still Birth Rate per 1,000 Population	..	..	..	..	0.11
Still Birth Rate per 1,000 live and still births	..	..	..	..	5.67
Number of Deaths of illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births					Nil
Infants Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	..	..	..	..	11.4

Deaths of Infants under 1 year of age

			Males	Females	Total
Legitimate	..	..	1	5	6
Illegitimate	..	..	—	—	—
Total			1	5	6

Deaths of Infants under 4 weeks of age

			Males	Females	Total
Legitimate	..	..	1	2	3
Illegitimate	..	..	—	—	—
Total			1	2	3

Causes of Deaths of Infants under 1 year

Sex	Age	Cause of Death
Female	11 weeks	Broncho Pneumonia
Female	3 months	Broncho Pneumonia
Male	2 days	Atelectasis
Female	8 months	Entercolitis
Female	1 day	Atelectasis
Female	1 day	Hydrocephaly and spina bifida

Marriages

Number of marriages taking place in Registry Office during 1958	..	27
Number of marriages taking place in Churches and Chapels	..	110
		<hr/> 137
Marriage Rate per 1,000 mid-year Population	..	5.0
(Marriage Rate England and Wales, 15.0)		

Deaths

Number of Deaths registered in Thornbury Rural District during 1958: 156 Males and 154 Females)	..	..	..	..	310
Average age of all deaths in Thornbury R.D. during 1958	..				65.94 years
Average age of all Male Deaths	..	..	..	..	62.8 years
Average age of all Female Deaths	..	..	..	..	69.00 years
Crude Death Rate Thornbury R.D. per 1,000 Civilian Population					11.54
Comparable factor for deaths	..	..	..	..	0.88
Therefore Death Rate comparable in Thornbury R.D.	..				10.15
Death Rate, England and Wales, per 1,000 Civilian Population					11.7

CAUSES OF DEATH IN THORNBURY RURAL DISTRICT
IN 1958

Causes of Deaths	Male	Female	Total
Tuberculosis, Respiratory	1	1	2
Tuberculosis, other	—	—	—
Syphilitic Disease	—	—	—
Diphtheria	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	—	—	—
Meningococcal Infection	—	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis	—	—	—
Measles	—	—	—
Other infective and paralytic diseases	—	1	1
Malignant neoplasm, stomach	4	4	8
Malignant neoplasm, bronchus	4	1	5
Malignant neoplasm, breast	—	4	4
Malignant neoplasm, uterus	—	2	2
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	14	10	24
Leukæmia, Aleukæmia	1	1	2
Diabetes	—	1	1
Vascular lesions of nervous system	11	25	36
Coronary disease, angina	28	16	44
Hypertension with heart disease	8	7	15
Other heart disease	34	37	71
Other circulatory disease	8	8	16
Influenza	3	1	4
Pneumonia	8	10	18
Bronchitis	7	5	12
Other diseases of the respiratory system	1	1	2
Ulcer of stomach and deodenum	—	1	1
Gastritis, Enteritis and diarrhoea	1	2	3
Nephritis and nephrosis	—	—	—
Hyperplasia of prostate	—	—	—
Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	—	—	—
Congenital malformations	2	2	4
Other defined and ill defined diseases	11	9	20
Motor vehicle accidents	4	4	8
All other accidents	6	1	7
Suicide	—	—	—
Homicide and operations of war	—	—	—
	156	154	310

DEATHS IN MONTHS OF THE YEAR

				In the District	Out of District	Total
January	..	..	..	36	9	45
February		..	..	28	7	35
March	..	..	..	25	3	28
April	..	..	..	22	8	30
May	..	..	..	15	6	21
June	..	..	..	9	9	18
July	..	..	..	16	2	18
August	..	..	..	10	5	15
September		..	..	10	9	19
October	..	..	..	20	8	28
November		..	..	11	14	25
December		..	..	22	6	28
				<hr/> 224	<hr/> 86	<hr/> 310

DEATHS IN PARISHES

Alkington	..	..	..	..	2
Almondsbury	..	..	..	..	48
Alveston	..	..	..	..	20
Aust	..	..	..	..	1
Berkeley	..	..	..	..	19
Charfield	..	..	..	..	12
Cromhall	..	..	..	..	8
Falfield	..	..	..	..	5
Hamfallow	..	..	..	..	6
Ham and Stone	..	..	..	..	14
Hill	..	..	..	..	—
Hinton	..	..	..	..	23
Oldbury-on-Severn	..	..	..	..	2
Olveston	..	..	..	..	9
Patchway	..	..	..	..	35
Rangeworthy	..	..	..	..	10
Redwick and Northwick	..	..	..	..	34
Rockhampton	..	..	..	..	—
Thornbury	..	..	..	..	58
Tortworth	..	..	..	..	1
Tytherington	..	..	..	..	3
					<hr/> 310

DEATHS OCCURRING IN HOSPITALS WITHIN THE DISTRICT

Thornbury Hospital	..	..	..	87
Berkeley Hospital	..	..	..	6
Hortham Hospital	..	..	..	12
Almondsbury Hospital	..	..	..	8
				<hr/> 113

DEATHS OCCURRING IN HOSPITALS OUTSIDE THE DISTRICT

King Edward VII Hospital, Windsor ..	1
Bristol Royal Infirmary	3
Southmead Hospital	25
Winford Hospital	3
Frenchay Hospital	8
Ham Green Hospital	2
Snowdon Road Hospital	9
Manor Park Hospital	9
Cossham Memorial Hospital	1
Royal Victoria Hospital, Folkestone ..	1
Homoeopathic Hospital	1
Clevedon Hospital	1
Royal Hospital, Gloucester	1
Musgrove Park Hospital, Taunton ..	1
Barrow Hospital	1
Keynsham Hospital	1
Radcliffe Infirmary	1
Whittington Hospital, Highgate ..	1
Children's Hospital, Bristol	1
Westminster Hospital	1
Taunton and Somerset Hospital ..	1
Gloucester Maternity Hospital ..	2
	<hr/>
	75
	<hr/>
Total Deaths in Hospitals	188

DEATHS IN AGE GROUPS AND SEX

Age	Male	Female	Total
0— 1 year	1	5	6
1— 10 years	5	3	8
10— 20 years	2	1	3
20— 30 years	3	1	4
30— 40 years	3	3	6
40— 50 years	11	7	18
50— 60 years	22	14	36
60— 70 years	41	23	64
70— 80 years	39	47	86
80— 90 years	26	42	68
90—100 years	3	8	11
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	156	154	310
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

MOST COMMON CAUSES OF DEATH DURING THE YEAR

Other Heart Diseases	71 cases
Coronary Artery Disease	44 cases
Cancer	43 cases
Vascular Lesions of Nervous System ..	36 cases
Pneumonia	18 cases
Other Circulatory Disease	16 cases

INFECTIOUS DISEASES IN AGE GROUPS

DISEASE	Age Unknown	Under 1	1 Year	2 Years	3 Years	4—5 Years	6—9 Years	10—14 Years	15—19 Years	20—34 Years	35—44 Years	45—65 Years	Over 65 Years	TOTAL
Scarlet Fever ..	—	—	—	1	—	3	4	6	—	—	—	—	—	14
Whooping Cough ..	—	7	5	9	6	28	19	2	—	1	—	—	—	77
Acute Polio														
(a) Paralytic ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
(b) Non-Paralytic ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles ..	1	6	35	43	36	118	99	10	5	1	1	—	—	355
Diphtheria ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Pneumonia ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	1	3	10	3	21
Dysentery ..	—	—	—	4	2	8	6	3	—	1	—	—	—	24
Smallpox ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Encephalitis														
(a) Infective ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Post Infective ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enteric or Typhoid ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paratyphoid ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	1	5
Meningococcal Infection ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Food Poisoning ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Poisoning ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	3
Septic. Neon. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculosis														
(a) Respiratory ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	3	5	—	16
(b) Men. & CNS. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	3
(c) Other ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	2
Malaria ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	1	13	40	57	44	157	128	23	9	16	8	20	5	521

ANNUAL RETURN OF FOOD POISONING NOTIFICATIONS (CORRECTED)

1. **Thornbury Rural District Council** Year 1958
2. **Food Poisoning Notifications (Corrected) Returned to R.G.**

1st Quarter	2nd Quarter	3rd Quarter	4th Quarter	Total
Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
3. **Outbreaks due to Identified Agents**

Total Outbreaks :	Total Cases
Nil	Nil

Outbreaks due to

(a) Chemical Poisons	}	Nil
(b) Salmonella Organisms		
(c) Staphylococci (including Toxins)		
(d) C.I. botulinum		
(e) Other bacteria		

4. Outbreaks of Undiscovered Cause

Total Outbreaks	Total Cases
Nil	Nil

5. Single Cases

Agent Identified	Unknown Cause
Nil	Nil

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948, Section 47

Removal of Persons in need of care and attention to suitable premises.

During the year a number of cases were investigated by myself when it was not found necessary to take compulsory measures under the Act for removal. In each case persuasion worked and the old person was removed to a home or hospital for the chronic sick.

INTERNATIONAL VACCINATION CERTIFICATES

These Certificates have to be countersigned by the Medical Officer of Health for the District in which the General Practitioner resides who has carried out the Vaccination.

During the year 42 of these have been stamped and countersigned by me.

VACCINATION — SMALLPOX

Year ended 31st December, 1958

	Under 1 year	1 year	2—4 years	5—14 years	15 & over	Total
Primary	172	4	3	8	13	200
Re-vaccination	—	—	—	1	17	18
County	2976	183	148	173	562	4042

VACCINATION — WHOOPING COUGH

	Under 1 year	1 year	2—4 years	5—14 years	Total
Whooping Cough Vaccination Combined Diphtheria/Whooping Cough Prophylaxis (obtained and given by General Practitioners)	145	27	4	2	178
County	70	4	4	—	78
	3799	728	199	45	4771

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION

Year ending 31st December, 1958

No. of children who completed a full course of primary immunisation

	Under 1 year	1 year	2 years	3 years	4 years	5—9 years	10—14 years	Total
G.P.	41(17)	13(1)	3(2)	—	—	—	—	57(20)
L.A.	31	15	1	1	—	8	—	56
County	1295(481)	499(179)	59(16)	37(10)	24(2)	226(7)	16(3)	2156(698)

No. of children who received a reinforcing dose

	Under 1 year	1 year	2 years	3 years	4 years	5—9 years	10—14 years	Total
G.P.	—	—	—	1	1	4	—	6
L.A.	—	—	—	—	13	155	12	180
County	—	—	1	9	279(17)	3036(25)	190(3)	3515(46)

Note :—Figures in brackets denote combined Diphtheria and Whooping Cough injections included in totals.

No. of children Immunised between January 1944 and December 1958

Thornbury R.D.

Under 1 year	1—5 years	5—9 years	10—14 years	Total
18	1178	1508	1514	4218

Grand Total (County)

Under 1 year	1—5 years	5—9 years	10—14 years	Total
551	18889	28485	28075	76000

Estimated Child Population (County)

Under 1 year	1—5 years	5—14 years	Total
7850	28450	76600	112,900

Immunity Index (County)

Under 1 year	1—5 years	5—14 years	Total
7.0	66.3	38.3	43.2

TUBERCULOSIS

Age			New Cases				Deaths			
			Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
					M.	F.			M.	F.
0—15	..	..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15—	..	..	4	1	3	—	—	—	—	—
25—	..	..	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
35—	..	..	3	—	—	1	1	—	—	—
45—	..	..	2	1	2	1	—	1	—	—
55—	..	..	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
65 and over	..	..	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
			15	5	6	2	1	1	—	—

Cases Remaining on the Register

	Male	Female	Total
Pulmonary	116	57	173
Non-Pulmonary	27	17	44
	<hr/> 143	<hr/> 74	<hr/> 217

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT

I have pleasure in submitting meteorological report for the year 1958 and comparison figures for the year 1957.

	1957	1958
Total Rainfall	29.09"	33.74"

Monthly Rainfall

	1957	1958
January	3.20"	2.51"
February	3.21"	3.23"
March	2.99"	1.15"
April	0.07"	0.98"
May	1.63"	3.24"
June	1.57"	3.51"
July	3.44"	2.45"
August	2.02"	2.63"
September	3.91"	6.18"
October	2.73"	2.19"
November	2.43"	2.28"
December	1.89"	3.39"
Wettest Day	3rd Nov.	2nd June

Average Temperature during 1957 (°F) Max/Min. Diff. — 50.7 Ave.
Average Temperature during 1958 (°F) Max. 77°, Min. 07°.—50° Ave.

Average Temperature

	1957	1958
January	42.9	39.4
February	39.5	43.1
March	49.3	40.0
April	48.9	45.8
May	52.2	53.0
June	60.7	57.9
July	62.8	61.5
August	61.3	61.1
September	56.3	59.4
October	52.8	52.9
November	43.0	44.5
December	40.5	41.5
Hottest Day	27th July	19th July
Coldest Day	3rd Feb.	24th Jan.
Total Hours of Bright Sun ..	1479.0 hrs.	1255.8 hrs.
Sunniest Day	27th June	24th June
Sunniest Month	June	May
Prevailing Winds during year	S.W.	S.W.

The above information was obtained through the kind collaboration of the Bristol Aeroplane Company Limited, for whose assistance I express my thanks.

PART II

REPORT OF THE SURVEYOR AND CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

To: The Chairman and Members,

THORNBURY RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I am pleased once again to be able to take part in the presentation of an annual report which records continued steady improvements in a rapidly growing rural district.

The development of the district is continuing at an increased tempo and is chiefly residential in character at present. The growth is reflected in the increased number of plans which have been submitted for consideration under Building Bye-Laws, with a 30% increase in the number of new dwellings erected and the very large number of inspections which have been made to new buildings, drainage, etc.

This development follows upon the heels of the building of the Atomic Power Station at Berkeley, a proposal by Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd., to develop a one hundred million pound Chemical Industry on the Severn side at Hallen, together with voluntary migration to the district. The present rate appears to be only a foretaste of what is likely to become a rush unprecedented in the annals of the district. At the time of preparing this report there are indications that a further atomic power station may be erected at Oldbury-on-Severn. Speculative developers have proposals in hand for the erection of one thousand dwellings in the central area of the district. There also appears to be every possibility of an early starting date being given for the Severn Bridge project.

All these schemes will be in addition to the normal activities of the District, and having regard to the ancillary developments which are likely to follow, I think it is safe to forecast a very busy time for the district, the Council and its Chief Officers.

What I predicted in my last annual report in connection with the water supply position has come to pass. The whole of the service mains envisaged by the scheme were completed during the year, and there remain outstanding only certain trunk and reinforcing mains to be laid when the demand warrants them.

Due to pressure of other work the department has not been able to spend much time in securing connections of properties to the water mains, and it is estimated that there are still six hundred which require to be dealt with.

The position in respect of main sewerage schemes is very much brighter. In May 1958 the Ministry's approval was received for the Alveston scheme and the work is well in hand. In April 1959 the Minister granted consent for the sewerage of Charfield in conjunction with the Dursley R.D.C.'s. scheme of sewerage for Wotton-under-Edge.

I have not at any previous time mentioned the difficulties of drainage at Patchway. For a considerable number of years the Council, in association with the Sodbury R.D.C., through the auspices of the Filton & Frome Valley Joint Sewerage Committee, have been concerned about the conditions under which the Bradley Brook Sewage Works are steadily and progressively deteriorating and becoming overloaded. From time to time conferences have been held with other interested councils in an effort to expedite the provision of the Frome Valley Sewerage Scheme which would ultimately connect up with the trunk sewer which is being constructed by the Bristol City Council. Until these improvements materialise the Planning Authority are co-operating with the District Council in restricting development in the areas affected, notably at Patchway.

The scheme for the emptying of cesspits which serve Council Houses was brought into operation in December. The contents are disposed of into balancing tanks at the Berkeley and Thornbury Sewage Works. Already there is evidence to indicate overloading of the following sewage works:—

1. Berkeley — difficulties with sludge.
2. Thornbury — difficulties with sludge.
3. Severn Beach — insufficient pumping and storage capacity.

In my opinion it is essential for the Council to press for and obtain the Minister's approval to the following outstanding Sewerage schemes:—

1. Almondsbury.
2. Olveston/Tockington.
3. Wanswell.
4. Thornbury (Sewer Extensions).

Slum Clearance Schemes are proceeding steadily, but I would like to see some speeding up of the re-housing and redevelopment programme. I feel the time has now arrived when the Council should seriously consider the acquisition of sufficient land to meet the needs of this future housing programme for at least three to five years ahead.

The Department has continued its activities in all branches of its work, and these are dealt with in more detail under their respective headings.

During the year Mr. Harry Pearson, the Deputy Public Health Inspector and Surveyor, left to take up an appointment with the

Pontypool and Usk Councils. His place was taken by Mr. Frank Rummens.

To the Chairman of the Council, the Chairmen of the various Committees, Members of the Council, fellow Officers and Staff, I would like to express my sincere thanks for their continued and unfailing help which they have afforded me.

I am,

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

R. HUNTINGTON,

Chief Public Health Inspector and Surveyor.

SUMMARY OF VISITS

Nature of Visits or Inspections

GENERAL SANITATION

Water Supply	..	..	..	..	..	..	257
Drainage	..	..	..	..	..	..	154
Stables and Piggeries	..	..	..	..	..	..	—
Offensive Trades	..	..	..	..	..	..	—
Fried Fish Shops	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Tents, Vans and Sheds	..	..	..	..	..	..	352
Factories (Workshops)	..	..	..	..	..	..	88
Outworkers	..	..	..	..	..	..	—
Bakehouses	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Public Conveniences	..	..	..	..	..	..	135
Theatres and Places of Entertainment	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
Licensed Premises	..	..	..	..	..	..	19
Refuse Collection	..	..	..	..	..	..	103
Refuse Disposal	..	..	..	..	..	..	15
Rats and Mice	..	..	..	..	..	..	1433
Atmospheric Pollution	..	..	..	..	..	..	43
Schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	16
Miscellaneous Sanitary Visits	..	..	..	..	..	..	126
Council Houses	..	..	..	..	..	..	4039
Sewage Disposal Works	..	..	..	..	..	..	261
Sewage Sampling	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
New Buildings	..	..	..	..	..	..	2771
Drain Tests and Inspections	..	..	..	..	..	..	969
Building Licensing	..	..	..	..	..	..	—
Petroleum	..	..	..	..	..	..	38
Shops	..	..	..	..	..	..	28

HOUSING

Under Public Health Acts

No. of houses inspected	..	..	..	..	..	118
Visits paid to above houses	..	..	..	..	..	191

Under Housing Acts

No. of houses inspected	..	..	..	..	..	245
Visits paid to above houses	..	..	..	..	..	508

Overcrowding

No. of houses inspected	..	..	..	..	..	—
Visits paid to above houses	..	..	..	..	..	—

Verminous Premises

No. of houses inspected	..	..	..	..	..	—
Visits paid to above houses	..	..	..	..	..	—

Miscellaneous Housing Visits	82
------------------------------	----	----	----	----	----	----

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Inquiries in cases of I.D.	..	..	..	..	..	7
Visits re Disinfection	..	..	..	..	..	12
Miscellaneous Infectious Disease Visits	..	..	..	..	..	5

MEAT AND FOOD INSPECTIONS

Visits to Slaughterhouses	..	..	..	..	..	702
Visits to Shops and Stalls	..	..	..	..	..	7
Visits re Meat Inspection	..	..	..	..	..	3
Visits to Butchers	..	..	..	..	..	22
Visits to Canteens	..	..	..	..	..	7
Visits to Dairies and Milk Producers	..	..	..	..	..	31
Visits to Fishmongers and Poulterers	..	..	..	..	..	1
Visits to Food Preparing Premises	..	..	..	..	..	113
Visits to Grocers	..	..	..	..	..	67
Visits to Greengrocers and Fruiterers	..	..	..	..	..	12
Visits to Ice Cream Premises	..	..	..	..	..	15
Visits to Market Stalls	..	..	..	..	..	24
Visits to Restaurants	..	..	..	..	..	12

Visits in connection with Sampling

Milk — Bacteriological	..	..	..	..	..	—
Milk — Biological	..	..	..	..	..	—
Ice Cream	..	..	..	..	..	8
Food and Drug Samples	..	..	..	..	..	6
Miscellaneous Food Visits	..	..	..	..	..	22
General Miscellaneous Visits	..	..	..	..	..	463

Total 13.646

NOTICES SERVED

Preliminary Notices Served	..	..	..	..	..	9
Statutory Notices Served	..	..	..	..	..	—
Prosecutions	..	..	..	..	..	—

HOUSING (Generally)

There has continued to be noticeable changes in the trend of housing. I have earlier referred to the considerable increase in private enterprise building of houses for sale, while there has been a slowing down of Council House building.

The Council's housing programme has been made somewhat more difficult by reason of the lack of building sites, and I have earlier referred to the desirability of securing sites well in advance of building requirements.

The following tables are given to indicate the position:—

1. Slum Clearance

	1957		1958	
	Proposed	Actual	Proposed	Actual
Units for Slum Clearance ..	80	43	84	52*
Units for General Need ..	20	22	4	5
Units for Aged Persons ..	20	—	20	20

*The figure of 52 for Slum Clearance units refers to the actual number of subsidies claimed, and not the number of houses built specially for that purpose.

2. Council Housing

		Existing Council Houses	Applications
1.	Almondsbury and Patchway	530	191
2.	Redwick & Northwick, Aust and Olveston	130	42
3.	Thornbury, Alveston, Rangeworthy, Tytherington and Oldbury	430	98
4.	Falfield, Stone, Tortworth, Charfield, Cromhall, Ham, Hill, Rockhampton and Alkington	162	46
5.	Berkeley, Hinton, Hamfallow	263	70
		<hr/> 1515	<hr/> 447
Number of Houses owned by Council ..		1438	
Houses erected during the year		77	
		<hr/>	
No. of Houses at 31/12/58		1515	

The Department is responsible for the maintenance of 1515 houses owned by the Council, and the Housing Manager is responsible for the day-to-day repairs of 271 of these.

The annual contribution to the Repairs Fund is £9 10s. 0d. per house, but this is to be increased to £12 by reason of the cost of the programmed provision of improved amenities.

During the year the following works were carried out:—

Houses painted	329
Orders issued for day-to-day repairs	1451
Replacement of sink troughs	138
Hot water systems installed	20
Coal utilisation type firegrates fitted	100

3. Private Enterprise

Private enterprise development is proceeding rapidly, principally at Alveston, Almondsbury, Berkeley, Olveston, Patchway and Thornbury, and this development is indicated in the following comparative figures:—

	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958
Plans submitted under Building Bye-Laws	248	306	345	413	533
New dwellings erected	52	99	82	142	195

In the very near future it may become necessary for the Surveyor's branch of the Department to be afforded additional assistance if the present trend continues.

4. Improvement Grants. Housing (Financial Provisions) Act, 1958, S.30.

1. Proposals Received (Informal—21, Formal—36) ..	57
2. Applications approved	43
3. Informal and formal applications not proceeded with	12
4. Proposals refused	2

This legislation replaces Section 20 of the Housing Act, 1949.

The Council continues to operate the scheme whereby a grant of 50% of the cost of providing improvements is advanced to the owners of private houses. The scheme is proceeding steadily, and is having a general effect of raising the standard of housing in the district.

HOUSES IN CLEARANCE AREAS AND UNFIT HOUSES ELSEWHERE

A. Houses Demolished

	Houses Demolished	Persons Displaced
In Clearance Areas	Nil	45
Not in Clearance Areas	9	20

B. Unfit Houses Closed

Under Sections 16(4), 17(1), and 35(1), Housing Act, 1957	15	57
Under Sections 17(3), & 26, Housing Act, 1957	Nil	Nil
Parts of Buildings closed under Section 18, Housing Act, 1957	Nil	Nil

C. Unfit Houses made fit and Houses in which defects were remedied

	By Owner	By Local Authority
After informal action by Local Authority ..	17	Nil
After formal notice under:—		
(a) Public Health Acts	1	Nil
(b) Sections 9 and 16, Housing Act, 1957 ..	2	Nil
Under Section 24, Housing Act, 1957 ..	4	Nil

D. Unfit Houses in Temporary Use (Housing Act 1957)

	No. of Houses
Retained for temporary accommodation:—	
(a) Under Section 2	Nil
(b) Under Section 3	Nil
(c) Under Section 4	Nil
Licensed for temporary accommodation under Section 6 ..	Nil

E. Purchase of Houses by Agreement

Houses in Clearance Areas other than those included in confirmed Clearance Orders or Compulsory Purchase Orders, purchased in the year	Nil
--	-----

WATER SUPPLY POSITION IN THE THORNBURY RURAL DISTRICT

West Gloucestershire Water Co. & Bristol Waterworks

Parish	No. of Properties	No. of Properties supplied with mains water
Almondsbury	932	917
Alveston	518	507
Aust	127	75
Charfield	259	156
Cromhall	254	159
Falfield	147	87
Oldbury	172	86
Olveston	407	388
Patchway	1814	1786
Rangeworthy	85	52
Redwick & Northwick	582	558
Rockhampton	47	17
Thornbury	1026	960
Tortworth	41	27
Tytherington	181	171

Gloucester Water Corporation

Alkington	199	169
Berkeley	371	351
Hamfallow	301	225
Hinton	458	380
Ham & Stone	190	117
Hill	40	10
	<hr/> 8151	<hr/> 7198

ANALYSIS OF PUBLIC WATER SUPPLIES.

A—Gloucester Corporation.

B—West Gloucestershire Water Company.

C—Bristol Waterworks Company.

Chemical Examination :	Parts per million		
	A	B	C
Total solids ..	363	415	280
Loss on ignition ..	—	—	—
Mineral Matter ..	—	—	—
Alkalinity (as CaCO ₃) ..	—	280	195
Total Hardness ..	207	330	224
(a) Permanent ..	77	50	50
(b) Temporary ..	130	280	174
Chlorine (as Chloride) ..	52	28	14.0
Nitrogen as saline and free Ammonia ..	0.02	0.00	0.107
Nitrogen as Albuminoid Ammonia ..	0.07	0.00	0.041
Nitrogen as Nitrates ..	3.48	1.6	0.01
Nitrogen as Nitrites ..	0.015	Absent	Nil
Oxygen absorbed from Permanganate ..	—	0.10	0.71
Poisonous Metals ..	0.09	Absent	—
Free Carbon dioxide ..	—	32	—
Silica ..	7.0	10	—
Residual Chlorine ..	Nil	0.09	—
Bacteriological Examination :			
After 2 days at 37°C. ..	2	2	5
After 3 days at 22°C. ..	—	32	16
Pres. coli count ..	—	—	—
Faecal coli count ..	—	—	—
Esch. coli ..	—	—	—

WATER SUPPLIES

The Rural District is within the statutory area of supply of three Water Undertakings:

- (a) Northern Water Scheme which covers six Parishes in the north of the district and is served by the Gloucester Corporation.
- (b) Southern & Central Water Scheme which covers the whole of the central area and a portion of the south of the district and is served by the West Gloucestershire Water Company.
- (c) A small area in the south-west comprising parts of the two parishes of Almondsbury and Redwick & Northwick and is served by the Bristol Waterworks Co.

On the Ministry's instructions, schemes are afoot for the re-grouping of water undertakings. It appears likely that in the very near future we shall see the Gloucester Corporation Water Department becoming part of a group covering the whole of the northern part of the County of Gloucestershire, while in the south there is likely to be an amalgamation of the West Gloucestershire Water Company with the Bristol Waterworks Co.

As I have earlier reported, the Southern and Central Water Scheme of the West Gloucestershire Water Company has been completed so far as service mains are concerned, but there remain outstanding certain feeder trunk mains which will require to be laid when the demand for water necessitates it.

WATER SAMPLING

Properties not provided with a supply of mains water in general obtain water from shallow wells which are of varying quality and quantity, but a few obtain supplies from private boreholes which are generally satisfactory.

During the year eleven samples of water were obtained from ten sources. These sources were from:—

Source				Results
Boreholes	..	..	2	Satisfactory
Shallow Wells	..	..	7	All polluted
Mains Supply	..	..	1	Contamination identified as Nais worms

The action taken to deal with the unsatisfactory sources was as follows:—

In five cases a supply of mains water was provided.

In one case the property was closed, and in another case action was pending.

The contamination of the mains water was notified to the Water Authority, and the necessary action was taken to cleanse the reservoir and mains.

RIVERS AND STREAMS

Topography

The lower tidal reaches of the River Severn form the western boundary of the Rural District. The major portion of the district is within the Severn Catchment Area with a small portion in the south-west corner of the district coming within the Bristol Avon Catchment Area.

The principal watercourse in the District is the Little Avon River rising at Wickwar (Sodbury R.D.) which passes through Charfield, Tortworth, Alkington, Ham & Stone, eventually discharging via the tidal pill at Berkeley into the River Severn. A large part of the district, bordering the River Severn, is low lying and is drained by rhines. These rhines are maintained by the South Gloucestershire Internal Drainage Board.

General Conditions

The sewers at Sharpness discharge untreated sewage into an old culvert with outfall into the tidal reaches of the River Severn.

Untreated sewage from sewers at Severn Beach is discharged by ejectors into the tidal reaches of the River Severn.

The town of Berkeley was re-sewered in 1956. The spare capacity has been utilised to allow, on terms, for the sewage from the Berkeley Nuclear Power Station to be dealt with at this plant. By using these works to their maximum designed capacity it has been found that the sludge beds were inadequate and they have now been increased by 100%.

The old sewer at Charfield discharges small quantities of untreated sewage into the River Avon, and the combined scheme with the Dursley R.D. is still awaited.

No action has been taken to follow up the suggestions which I put forward in a previous report, wherein I advocated that the Bristol Avon River Board be approached with a view to that authority taking over the upper reaches of the Hortham and Bradley Brooks so as to ensure their proper maintenance.

Foul conditions continue to exist in the following parishes as the result of lack of sewerage facilities:—

Alkington	Hinton
Aust	Hamfallow
Almondsbury	Ham & Stone
Olveston	Berkeley
Redwick	Thornbury

SCHEDULE OF SEWAGE PLANTS AND SEWERS

Parish	Situation	Sewage Plant	Properties Served	Remarks
ALKINGTON ALMONDSBURY	Newport	Sewage Plant	11	Council Estate
	"Swan Inn" (P.H.)	Sewage Plant	5	Public House
	Marshall Crescent	Sewage Plant	14	Council Estate
	Hallen	Sewage Plant	22	Council Estate
	Easter Compton	Sewage Works	18	Council Estate
	Woodlands	Sewage Works	1	Caravan Park
	Cribbs Causeway	Sewage Works	1	Public House
	Hortham Hospital	Sewage Works	1	Mental Institution
	Woodhouse Down	Sewage Works	42	Council Estate
	Village	Sewage Works	1	Hospital
ALVESTON	Quarry Road	Sewage Works	46	Council Estate
	Greenhill	Sewage Works	10	Council Estate
	"Silverhill"	Sewage Works	1	Private School
	Oakhunger Lane	Sewage Works	340	Sewered 1956
	Manor Lane	Sewage Plant	10	Council Estate
BERKELEY CHARFIELD	Village	Old Sewer	20	New Scheme Proposed
	Townwell	Sewage Plant	14	Council Estate
	"The Huntsman" (P.H.)	Sewage Plant	1	Public House
CROMHALL FALFIELD	Sundays Hill	Sewage Plant	14	Council Estate
	Eastwood Park	Sewage Plant	1	Home Office School
	Wanswell	Sewers	60	Sewerage Scheme Proposed
HAMFALLOW HAM & STONE HINTON	Stone	Sewage Plant	18	Council Estate
	Sharpness	New Sewers	350	Sewered 1953
	Purton	Old Sewers	20	Fouling Ditches
OLVESTON	Oldown	Sewage Plant	11	Council Estate
	Olveston & Tockington	Old Sewers	50	Discharges to ditches-New Scheme pro'd
	Parish	Public Sewers	1780	Joint Sewerage Committee
PATCHWAY RANGEWORTHY ROCKHAMPTON REDWICK & NORTHWICK	Berrowsmead	Sewage Plant	4	Council Estate
	Church View	Sewage Plant	4	Council Estate
	Severn Beach	Ejector Station	270	Sewered 1953
THORNBURY TORTWORTH TYTHERINGTON	Wick Road	Sewage Plant	18	Council Estate
	Oldbury Lane	Sewage Plant	1000	Enlarged 1955
	Leyhill Prison	Sewage Plant	70	H.O. Prison and Wardens Quarters
	School	Sewage Plant	1	School
	Southlands	Sewage Plant	28	Council Estate

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE

A list of public and privately owned drainage schemes and sewage plants is attached to this report.

At the time of going to print the Minister's approval has been received for the Charfield Sewerage Scheme. It is designed to pump sewage up to a new sewage works which is to be constructed by the Dursley R.D.C. at Bushford Bridge.

This will replace the existing overloaded and obsolete works at present serving Wotton-under-Edge, and will be designed to also deal with the drainage of the village of Kingswood (Dursley R.D.) and Charfield (Thornbury R.D.).

The Minister's decision is awaited in connection with the following sewerage schemes which have been prepared in outline by the Council's Consulting Engineers (Messrs. John Taylor & Sons):—

Olveston/Tockington

Almondsbury

Wanswell

Thornbury

In last year's report I was able to record the fact that authorisation had been received for the Alveston Sewerage Scheme and that the contract had been placed. During the year there has been extremely good progress, and it is likely that the scheme will be completed by July or August 1959.

All the Council owned sewage plants are maintained by direct labour. Five men are employed on these duties, and two of them form a mobile team servicing the various housing site plants. All the plants are regularly serviced and generally well maintained.

The Council undertake the emptying of bucket closets in the parish of Hamfallow. The general method of collection and disposal is crude and unsatisfactory and should be discontinued as soon as conditions will permit.

Throughout the district cesspits, and where necessary, sewage tanks, are emptied by private arrangement with two firms which specialise in this type of service. The contents are removed by vacuum tank vehicles and the contents are generally disposed of on agricultural land.

In the last annual report I referred to a scheme which had been prepared whereby the Council would undertake the emptying of cesspits serving Council Houses.

Balancing tanks were constructed at the Berkeley and Thornbury sewage works, and the scheme was brought into operation in December 1958.

Within a few months of the scheme operating it became obvious that the additional volume which had to be treated—chiefly due to its high sludge contents—was giving rise to overloading at the sewage works.

PUBLIC CLEANSING — COLLECTION

A combined collection of refuse and salvage is operated throughout the district by direct labour.

The service is operated by:—

- 1 Foreman Driver
- 4 Driver Loaders
- 7 Loaders
- 2 Refuse Tip Attendants
- 1 Paper Baling Attendant
- 2 Mobile Sewage Works Attendants

The fleet consists of:—

- 1, 16/18 cu.yd. Fore and Aft type rear loading Shelvoke & Drewry lorry. Registered March 1958, with diesel engine.
- 2, 10 cu.yd. Dennis side loading lorries. Registered 1945 and 1949. Petrol engine.
- 2, 11 cu.yd. Ford side loading lorries. Registered 1950. Petrol engine.
- 1, Land Rover. Registered 1950. Petrol Engine.

Each year continues to show a steady increase in the number of loads collected. The increased volume of refuse can be appreciated from the following figures:—

1951	..	..	Loads collected	1416
1957	..	..	Loads collected	3774

The increase in the number of loads must be attributed to the greater bulk of present day refuse and the increased use of the service by householders in the rural parishes and by the increase of population and new houses in the district.

The present cleansing staff is fully extended, and it is quite obvious that in succeeding years additional labour will have to be engaged.

The Council has had for inspection and demonstration various new refuse collection vehicles. The result was that an 16/18 cu.yd. Shelvoke & Drewry diesel engined fore and aft tipping vehicle was delivered in March of this year. It has been proved that these vehicles have considerable advantages over the older type, namely, ease of loading, less dust, greater capacity and economical running costs. A programme for the replacement of the older type vehicles is to be desired.

The use of the paper baling personnel to assist the refuse loaders in times of holidays and illness to cope with the increased work has meant that it has not been possible to salvage and bale all the potential tonnage of paper.

The restricted quota on the sale of waste paper has now been lifted. Given adequate labour and facilities the sales could be increased.

SALVAGE

		1956			1957			1958		
		£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Paper	..	1632	14	9	1947	18	7	1702	4	8
Rags	..	176	11	2	195	2	4	159	3	5
Metals	..	239	16	11	265	1	4	236	4	4
		2049	2	10	2408	2	3	2097	12	5

FREQUENCY OF REFUSE COLLECTION

Parish	Place	Frequency
Almondsbury ..	Main Road, Knole Park	Weekly
	Lower Almondsbury	Twice Monthly
	Easter Compton	Twice Monthly
	Cribbs Causeway, etc.	Twice Monthly
	Hallen	Monthly
Alkington	Whole Parish	Monthly
Alveston	Whole Parish	Twice Monthly
Aust	Whole Parish	Monthly
Berkeley	Whole Parish	Weekly
Charfield	Whole Parish	Twice Monthly
Cromhall	Part Parish	Monthly
	Part Parish	Twice Monthly
Falfield	Whole Parish	Monthly
Hamfallow	Whole Parish	Monthly
Ham & Stone ..	Whole Parish	Monthly
Hill	Whole Parish	Monthly
Hinton	Whole Parish	Weekly
Oldbury	Whole Parish	Monthly
Olveston	Whole Parish	Twice Monthly
Patchway	Whole Parish	Weekly
Rangeworthy ..	Whole Parish	Monthly
Redwick & Northwick..	Redwick & Sev. Beach	Weekly
	Northwick	Monthly
Rockhampton ..	Whole Parish	Monthly
Thornbury	Lighting Area	Weekly
	Other parts	Monthly
Tortworth	Whole parish	Monthly
Tytherington ..	Whole parish	Monthly

REFUSE TIPS

1. Oakhunter Lane, Berkeley

This tip is rented by the Council. The site consists of a disused clay pit part filled with water, and is being used for the disposal of refuse and closet contents collected from the northern parishes of the district. This tip is rapidly being filled. It has not been possible to obtain additional tipping facilities despite several years negotiations, and the position is now becoming serious.

2. The Quarry, Alveston

This is a disused limestone quarry of approximately two acres which is gradually being filled in shallow layers and is maintained in excellent condition. It receives the refuse collected from the parishes in the central parts of the district. The land is owned by the Council and it is likely to be completely filled during 1959.

An alternative temporary tip has been obtained at Shellards Lane, Alveston. It is a short term measure which will only accommodate refuse for one to two years tipping.

Investigations and discussions for the acquisition of long term tipping facilities are still proceeding.

3. Littlewood, Cromhall

This tip is situated in a disused limestone quarry rented from the Tortworth Estates Co., and is used for the disposal of refuse collection chiefly from the parishes of Charfield, Cromhall and Tortworth. Refuse disposal into this tip has had to be suspended because it has been on fire.

CAMPING

A considerable amount of camping continues to take place in the district. Thirteen licensed sites and four sites with individual caravan licences provide accommodation for approximately 600 units. The majority of these consist of permanently stationed trailer caravans. Huts and chalets are gradually being replaced by this type of accommodation.

There continues to be numerous individual caravans stationed on odd sites throughout the district. Generally the number has not been increased. The standard on all sites has been reasonably well maintained.

In connection with the construction of the Nuclear Power Station at Berkeley, we as a Public Health Authority were concerned in the early stages of the development in relation to the indiscriminate placing of caravans in the Berkeley district. After a great deal of effort and with the co-operation of the Planning Authority, contractors and land owners, a site was eventually selected and developed by the Power Station contractors. The

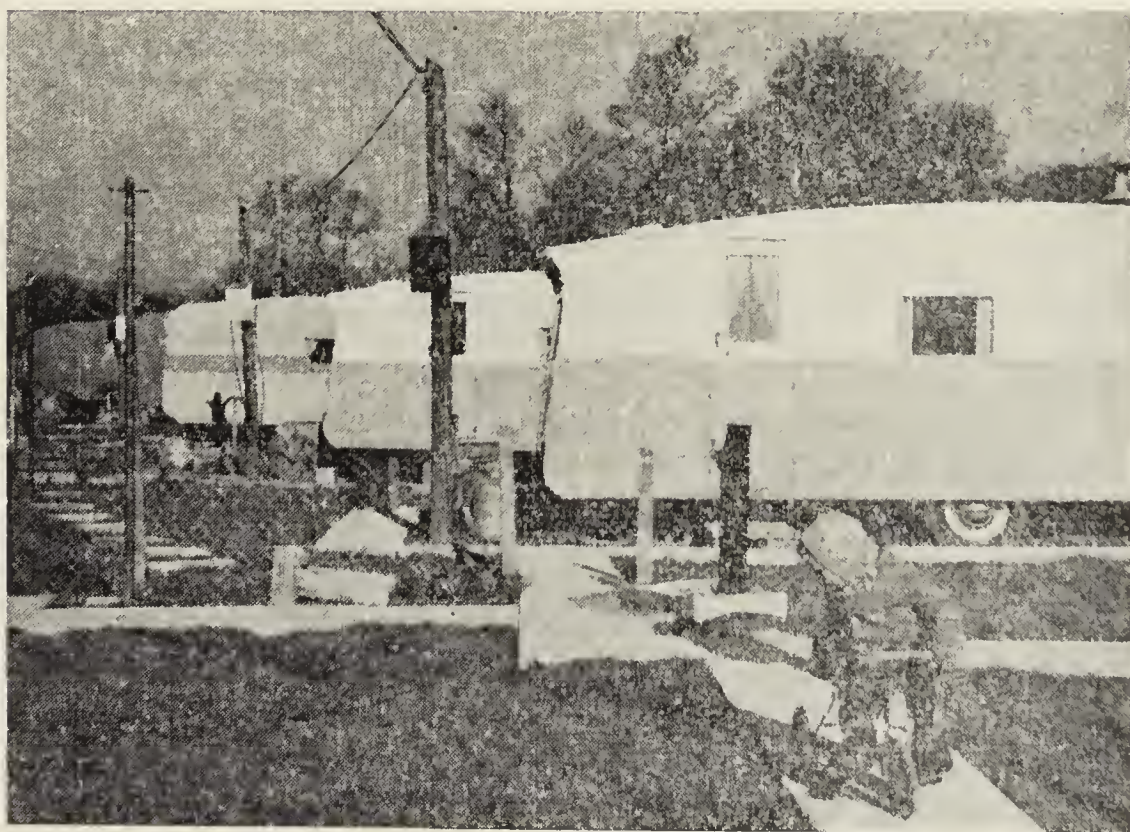
Planning Authority has granted permission for the use of the site for a limited period, and the District Council has licensed the individual caravans.

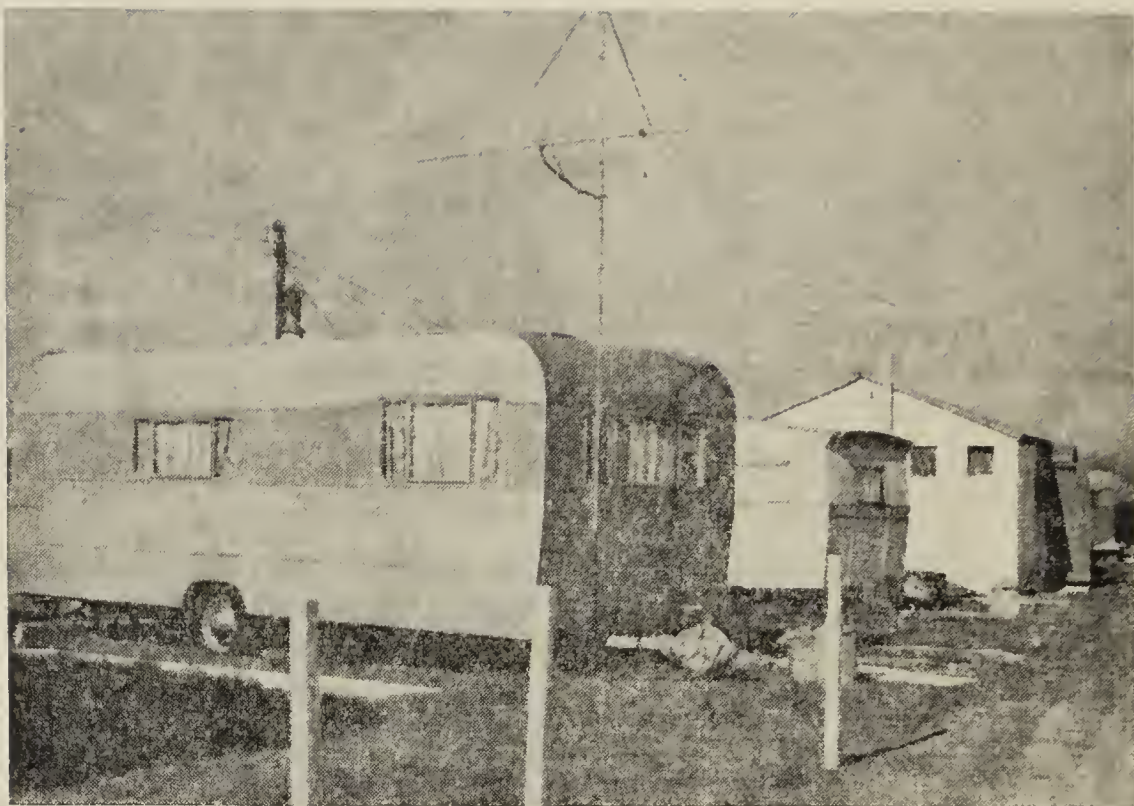
On completion, the site consisted of a large car park, roads, paths, etc., and standings for 98 caravans. The mains sewer was available for drainage and also a mains supply of water. One water standpipe and drainage gully was provided between every two caravans, electric light and power to each individual caravan and also line posts for drying clothes were situated at the rear of each row of caravans. Sanitary blocks were set up in various parts of the site with W.C's. for both sexes and in one block washing facilities were provided.

Fire points were set up consisting of one length of hose with a push-on tap fitting at each point and the water points were so situated that 4 lengths of hose from different taps could reach to each individual caravan.

As far as administration of the site is concerned, the welfare officers of the contracting companies are called in if required and any difficulties are dealt with by them.

The photograph below, of the Berkeley camping site shows some of the amenities available such as hard standing, paved area, spacing of caravans, water points, bins, electricity available and drainage facilities.





The photograph above, again shows some of the amenities available including television. The main point however, in showing the photograph, is to point out that modern sanitary blocks, including ladies' and gents' lavatories and washing facilities in some instances, were within easy reach of all residents.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955

During the year it has been possible to continue a 100% inspection of all animals killed in the slaughterhouses in the district, despite certain difficulties which have arisen.

There has continued to be a slight decrease (amounting to 10%) in the number of pigs dealt with at the bacon factories. This, however, has been more than offset by a 1,000% increase in the number of cattle, and over 400% increase in sheep and lambs slaughtered.

It is these latter increases that have given rise to the difficulties in maintaining the standard of inspection. They have been chiefly due to increased slaughtering at one particular slaughterhouse. Killing is carried out on seven days per week, but by working a certain amount of overtime it has been possible to limit inspection to six days per week. The duties occupy one Inspector the majority of his time, and this is, to a certain extent, reflected in the substantial increase in the number of visits to slaughterhouses.

No. of Licensed Slaughterhouses	..	..	3
No. in regular use	..	..	3
No. of licensed Slaughtermen	..	..	21

Planning Authority has granted permission for the use of the site for a limited period, and the District Council has licensed the individual caravans.

On completion, the site consisted of a large car park, roads, paths, etc., and standings for 98 caravans. The mains sewer was available for drainage and also a mains supply of water. One water standpipe and drainage gully was provided between every two caravans, electric light and power to each individual caravan and also line posts for drying clothes were situated at the rear of each row of caravans. Sanitary blocks were set up in various parts of the site with W.C's. for both sexes and in one block washing facilities were provided.

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The photograph below, of the Berkeley camping site shows some of the amenities available such as hard standing, paved area, spacing of caravans, water points, bins, electricity available and drainage facilities.



UNSOUND FOOD

During the year the following weight of food was inspected and certified as unsound:—

Meat (Tuberculosis)	..	..	..	..	..	1197	lb.
Meat (Other Diseases)	..	..	..	..	..	1056	lb.
Tins and Jars of Sundry Foods	..	..	..	..	..	72½	lb.
							<hr/>
							2325½ lb.
							<hr/>

119 Tins (22 pints) Cockles; 1 Fowl.

FOOD PREPARATION AND HANDLING

The various food premises in the district are listed below:—

1. Registered Premises

Preserved Food	..	..	..	..	..	..	16
Fish Shops	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Ice Cream Premises	..	..	..	..	..	..	110
Dairies registered under Milk and Dairies Regulations.							
1949	..	..	..	..	..	..	14
							<hr/>
							144
							<hr/>

2. Unregistered Premises

Butchers	..	..	..	..	..	..	18
Grocers	..	..	..	..	..	..	58
Greengrocers	..	..	..	..	..	..	16
Hotels and Licensed Premises	..	..	..	..	..	..	63
Cafes. etc.	..	..	..	..	..	..	17
							<hr/>
							172
							<hr/>
							Total 316

In the present year visits to these types of premises were routine, and generally it was found that good standards of hygiene existed.

MILK PRODUCTION

Dairy Farms in District	..	..	..	..	..	438
Number of T.T. Herds	..	..	..	..	..	270
Percentage of T.T. Supplies	..	..	..	..	..	65%

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949

	Local Authority	Dwelling Houses	All Other	Total of Cols. 1, 2 and 3	Agriculture
	1	2	3	4	5
1. Total No. of properties in Local Authority's district	21	7376	1111	8508	530
2. No. of properties inspected as a result of :					
(a) Notification	—	71	10	81	7
(b) Survey under the Act ..	20	159	69	248	62
(c) Otherwise	—	—	—	—	—
3. Total inspections carried out including re-inspections	144	285	135	564	84
4. No. of properties inspected (in Sec. II) which were found to be infested by :—					
(a) Rats					
Major	—	—	—	—	—
Minor	4	68	7	79	18
(b) Mice					
Major	—	—	—	—	—
Minor	1	35	7	43	—
5. No. of infested properties (in Sec. IV) treated by the L.A. ..	5	103	11	119	14
6. Total treatments carried out including re-treatments	9	110	16	135	14
7. No. of notices served under Section 4 of the Act	—	—	—	—	—
8. No. of cases in which default action was taken following the issue of a notice under Section 4 of the Act	—	—	—	—	—
9. Legal proceedings	—	—	—	—	—
10. No. of "Block" control schemes carried out	—	—	2	2	—

FACTORIES ACT 1937 & 1948

(1) Inspections for the purpose of provision as to health

Premises	No. of Premises	Inspections	No. of Notices	Prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 & 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	14	5	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	81	88	4	—
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding outworkers premises)	2	—	—	—
TOTAL	97	93	4	—

(2) Cases in which Defects were found

Particulars	No. of cases in which defects were found			
	Found	Remedied	Referred	
			To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	3	3	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2)	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)				
(a) Insufficient	—	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or Defective	2	2	—	1
(c) Not separate for sexes	1	1	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	6	6	—	1

OUTWORK (Section 110 and 111)

Nature of Work	No. of outworkers in August list required by Section 110(1) (c)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to Council	No. of Prosecutions for failure to supply lists	No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises	Notices served	Prosecutions
Carding of buttons, etc.	6	—	—	—	—	—
Glove making	4	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	10	—	—	—	—	—

Nailsworth Urban District Council

Chairman:

Dr. M. H. DANIELS, J.P.

Vice-Chairman:

M. G. SMITH, Esq.

Clerk of the Council:

R. D. CLARKE, Esq.

Councillors:

M. W. Baker, Esq.

G. M. D. Chamberlain, Esq.

R. J. Davis, Esq.

J. M. Evans, Esq.

Dr. A. B. Pavey-Smith

E. W. Searing, Esq.

W. S. Wilson, Esq.

MEMBERS OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH AND HOUSING COMMITTEE

Chairman:

W. S. WILSON, Esq.

Vice-Chairman:

Dr. M. H. DANIELS, J.P.

All other members of the Council.

PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF

Medical Officer of Health:

W. J. DOUGLAS COOPER, M.B., B.CH., B.A.O., D.P.H.

Surveyor and Chief Public Health Inspector:

W. E. LARGE, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

Additional Public Health Inspector:

H. HALL, A.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

Rodent Officer:

H. H. GOODINGS

Clerk:

Mrs. E. P. MALPAS

PART I

GENERAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

GENERAL STATISTICS

Area (acres)	..	..	..	..	..	1,598
Population (1951 Census)	..	..	..	..	..	3,523
Population (Registrar General 1958)	..	..	..	..	..	3,710
Number of inhabited houses	..	..	..	..	..	1,137
Rateable value	..	..	..	..	..	£35,455
Sum represented by a penny rate	..	..	..	..	..	£138

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS

Live Births

	M.	F.	Total
	29	30	59
Legitimate	29	30	59
Illegitimate	—	—	—

Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 mid year Home Population	..	..	15.93
Birth Rate, England and Wales per 1,000 Civilian Population	..	..	16.4
Comparability Factor for Births	..	..	1.09
Therefore Corrected Birth Rate for Nailsworth U.D.	..	..	17.36

Still Births

	M.	F.	Total
	—	1	1
Legitimate	—	1	1
Illegitimate	—	—	—

Still Birth Rate per 1,000 estimated mid year population	..	..	0.27
Still Birth Rate (per 1,000 Total Live and Still Births)	..	..	16.66
Still Birth Rate, England and Wales, per 1,000 Civilian Population	..	..	0.36
Still Births (per 1,000 Live and Still Births, England and Wales)	..	..	21.6

Deaths

Total Deaths in District	..	..	..	..	..	34
(18 of these were Males and 16 were Females)						
Average Age of all Deaths taking place in Nailsworth Urban District during 1958	..	..	..	..	..	72.47 years
Death Rate, England and Wales, per 1,000 Civilian Population	..	..	..	..	..	11.7
Crude Death Rate for Nailsworth Urban District per 1,000 estimated mid-year population	..	..	..	..	..	9.16
Comparability Factor for Deaths	..	..	..	..	..	0.83
Therefore Corrected Death Rate	..	..	..	..	..	7.60

There were no Outward Transferable deaths during the year.
There were 16 Inward Transferable deaths.

The oldest death during the year was a female of 98 years.

Neonatal Deaths

One such death occurred in a male aged 2 days, the cause being prematurity.

CAUSES OF DEATHS

		Under								Total
		1 yr.	1-	5-	15-	25-	45-	65-	75-	
Tuberculosis of the respiratory system	..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other forms of Tuberculosis	..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Syphilitic disease	.. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria	.. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	.. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meningococcal infections	.. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis	.. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	.. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other infective and parasitic diseases	..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malignant neoplasm of stomach	..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malignant neoplasm of lung and bronchus		—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Malignant neoplasm of breast	.. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malignant neoplasm of uterus	.. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms		—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	4
Leukæmia, aleukæmia	.. ..	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Diabetes	.. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vascular lesions of nervous system	..	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	5	8
Coronary disease, angina	.. ..	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	3
Hypertension with heart disease	..	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	2	5
Other heart disease	.. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2
Other circulatory disease	.. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Influenza	.. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia	.. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2
Bronchitis	.. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Other diseases of respiratory system	..	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	2
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nephritis and nephrosis	.. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hyperplasia of prostate	.. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	.. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Congenital malformations	.. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	..	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2
Motor vehicle accidents	.. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
All other accidents	.. ..	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Suicide	.. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Homicide and operations of war	..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
										Total 34

MOST COMMON CAUSES OF DEATH DURING 1958

- (i) All forms of Heart Disease 10 cases
- (ii) Vascular lesions of the Nervous System .. . 8 cases
- (iii) Cancer 6 cases

DEATHS IN HOSPITALS

Cheltenham General Hospital	..	..	..	1 case
City Maternity Hospital, Gloucester	..	..	..	1 case
Stroud General Hospital	..	..	..	4 cases
Coney Hill Hospital, Barnwood, Gloucester	..	..	..	1 case
Royal Hospital, Gloucester	..	..	..	4 cases
Derbyshire Royal Infirmary	..	..	..	1 case
Frenchay Hospital, Bristol	..	..	..	1 case
Total				13 cases

Therefore 38% of the deaths taking place from the Nailsworth Urban District took place in hospitals outside the District.

Deaths of Infants under 1 year of age

	M.	F.	Total
Legitimate	1	—	1
Illegitimate	—	—	—

Deaths of Infants under 4 weeks of age

	M.	F.	Total
Legitimate	1	—	1
Illegitimate	—	—	—

Infant Mortality Rate

Death Rate of Infants under 1 year in Nailsworth Urban District per 1,000 live births	16.9
Death Rate of Infants under 1 year in England and Wales per 1,000 related live births	22.5
Deaths of Legitimate Infants per 1,000 legitimate live births	16.9
Deaths of Illegitimate Infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births	Nil

INFECTIOUS DISEASES IN AGE GROUPS, 1958

DISEASE	Under 1 year	1 year	2 years	3 years	4 years	5—9 years	10—14 years	15—24 years	24 years and over	65 years and over	Age unknown	TOTAL
Erysipelas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	5
Malaria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Measles	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	3
Pneumonia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	2
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	—	—	6
Scarlet Fever	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Total												18

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION AND VACCINATION

The following Immunisations and Vaccinations have been carried out within the District during 1958 by General Practitioners and Local Authority Doctors:—

No. of Children who completed a full course of primary immunisation

		Under 1 year	1 year	2 years	3 years	4 years	5—9 years	10—14 years	Total
G.P.	..	18(11)	2(1)	—	—	—	—	—	20(12)
L.A.	..	5	1	—	—	—	5	—	11

No. of Children who received a re-inforcing dose

		Under 1 year	1 year	2 years	3 years	4 years	5—9 years	10—14 years	Total
G.P.	..	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	6
L.A.	..	—	—	—	—	1	61	4	66

Note :-Figures in Brackets denote Combined Diphtheria and Whooping Cough injections included in totals.

VACCINATION — SMALLPOX

			Under 1 year	1 year	2—4 years	5—14 years	15 years & over	Total
Primary	..	..	29	1	1	2	—	33
Re-Vaccination	..	..	—	—	—	—	—	—

VACCINATION — WHOOPING COUGH

			Under 1 year	1 year	2—4 years	5—14 years	Total
Whooping Cough Vaccination	..	..	21	2	—	—	23
Combined Diphtheria / Whooping Cough Prophylaxis (obtained by and given by General Practitioners)	..	..	..	..	..	..	12

TUBERCULOSIS

There were no deaths from Tuberculosis during the year, and 19 cases remain on the Register. This is an increase of 1 over last year. During the year there were 3 transfers into the district, 1 cervical glands and 2 pulmonary cases.

The Mass Radiography Unit visited The Armoury, Stroud, in July and it is probable that some Nailsworth residents were included in the 2,071 persons X-rayed. The results showed no active and 4 inactive cases.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948, SECTION 47

Removal of Persons in need of care and attention to suitable premises

There were no cases during the year calling for action under this Act.

INTERNATIONAL VACCINATION CERTIFICATES

During the year 24 International Vaccination Certificates were signed by the General Practitioners in this District and were stamped and countersigned by me.

PART II

REPORT OF THE SURVEYOR AND CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

Madam Chairman, Gentlemen,

Mr. Large, your previous Chief Public Health Inspector, left Nailsworth in January 1959, to take up an appointment with another local authority. Therefore it is my duty to report on the work of your Public Health Department during 1958. I am indebted to Mr. Hall, my Deputy, and Mrs. E. Malpas, the Clerk of the Public Health Department for the material embodied in this Report.

I am, Madam Chairman, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

A. DENMAN,

Surveyor and Chief Public Health Inspector.

Council Offices,
George Street,
Nailsworth.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES

WATER SUPPLY

Bacteriological examinations of samples of private water supplies were made at the Public Health Laboratory, Bristol, with the following results:—

Type of Supply	No. of Samples Taken	Unsatisfactory	Satisfactory
Main Supply	3	—	3
Wells and Springs	16	12	4

Appropriate action was taken with regard to the unsatisfactory supplies.

SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL

The Sewage Disposal Works are situated in the Stroud Rural area. A report by the Manager is included in the Annual Report of the Stroud Rural District Council.

Septic tanks and cesspools in the District are emptied by a proper vehicle by the Stroud Rural District Council. During the year nine septic tanks were emptied by this method.

REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL

A weekly collection of refuse is made by the Stroud Rural District Council.

It is disposed of by controlled tipping at Minchinhampton Common.

BUILDING OF NEW COUNCIL AND PRIVATE ENTERPRISE HOUSES

Number of Council Houses completed during year ..	Nil
Number of Private Houses completed during year ..	6
Total	<hr/> 6 <hr/>
Number of Council Houses under construction 31/12/58	Nil
Number of Private Houses under construction 31/12/58	13
Total	<hr/> 13 <hr/>

SUMMARY OF INSPECTIONS AND VISITS MADE DURING THE YEAR

Dwelling Houses inspected under the Housing Act and Public Health Act	..	..	..	..	..	81
Re-inspections of houses	..	..	..	..	..	76
Visits to Slaughterhouses	..	..	..	..	..	427
Visits to food shops	..	..	..	..	..	50
Visits to cafes and restaurants	..	..	..	..	..	8
Visits to licensed premises	..	..	..	..	..	9
Visits to premises including ice cream premises (Section 16, Food and Drugs Act, 1955)	..	..	..	..	..	10
Visits to dairies	..	..	..	..	..	4
Visits to factories and bakehouses	..	..	..	..	..	7
Visits to cinemas	..	..	..	..	..	1
Visits to cases of infectious diseases and food poisoning	..	..	..	..	..	2
Visits to petroleum stores	..	..	..	..	..	10
Visits re drainage and building	..	..	..	..	..	87
Total						772

All complaints received of unhygienic conditions were investigated and the necessary action taken to abate any nuisance found.

PARTICULARS OF ACTION TAKEN DURING THE YEAR

1. Under Shops Act, 1950, relating to ventilation and temperature of shops and to sanitary conveniences

Number of notices served	Nil
--------------------------	----	----	----	----	----	-----

2. Under Public Health Act, 1936

Number of notices served	Nil
--------------------------	----	----	----	----	----	-----

FOOD PREMISES UNDER SECTION 16 OF THE FOOD & DRUGS ACT, 1955

Number of premises registered	..	..	..	..	..	18
New registrations during 1958	..	..	..	..	..	Nil
Number of inspections	..	..	..	..	..	10

PETROLEUM STORES

Number of premises	..	..	..	..	..	15
Number of visits	..	..	..	..	..	10

DAIRIES & MILK SHOPS

Number of premises	..	..	..	..	..	1
Number of inspections	..	..	..	..	..	4

HOUSING ACT, 1957, AND PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936

Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (Public Health and Housing Acts)	81
Number of inspections and re-inspections made ..	157
Number of dwelling houses found to be in such a state as to be unfit for human habitation	6
Number of dwelling houses found to be not in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	7

Informal Action during the Year

Number of houses made fit after service of intormal or preliminary notice	4
Number of houses not yet made fit after service of informal or preliminary notice	3

Action under Statutory Powers during the Year

(a) Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 12, of the Housing Act, 1957

1. Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	Nil
2. Number of dwelling houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices (including notices served prior to 1st January, 1958)	
(i) By owners	Nil
(ii) By Local Authority in default of owners ..	Nil

(b) Proceedings under Public Health Acts

1. Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied ..	Nil
2. Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices	
(i) By owners	Nil
(ii) By Local Authority in default of owners ..	Nil

(c) Proceedings under Sections 16, 17 and 18 of the Housing Act, 1957

1. Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	1
2. Number of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	Nil
3. Number of dwelling houses in respect of which undertakings were accepted	5
4. Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Closing Orders were made	Nil

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949

	Visits	Baits laid	Poison baits laid
Agricultural premises ..	21	13	31
Private dwellings	209	51	384
Business Premises	12	—	77
Local Authority	—	—	—
Miscellaneous Treatments ..	38	24	249
Miscellaneous Inspections ..	140	—	—
Totals	420	88	741

MEAT INSPECTION

1. Post Mortem Inspections

(a) Table showing number of pigs killed and inspected and carcasses, part carcasses and organs condemned

No. killed	48,654
No. inspected	48,654
All Diseases except tuberculosis	
Whole carcasses condemned	107
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	77
Percentage of the No. inspected affected with diseases other than tuberculosis .. .. .	.38%
Tuberculosis only	
Whole carcasses condemned	24
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	1,571
Percentage of the No. inspected affected with tuberculosis	3.3%

(b) Reasons for condemnation

The following details indicate some of the diseases other than tuberculosis affecting animals slaughtered and examined at the Bacon Factories:—

Septicaemia	Bruising	Swine
Pyæmia	Peritonitis	Erysipelas
Pneumonia	Jaundice	Tumours
Uraemia	Pleurisy	

2. General

The total weight of meat and organs condemned as unfit for human consumption was 18 tons.

The management and staff of the two bacon factories were co-operative at all times, which greatly assisted the inspectors in their duties.

As is shown in the table giving the inspection details, all pigs slaughtered were inspected. Our thanks are due to Stroud Urban District Council, Gloucestershire County Council, Stroud and Dursley Rural District Councils, and their Public Health Inspectors for providing relief meat inspectors when one or other of the Council's inspectors was on leave.

MILK RETAILERS AND DAIRIES

There is one dairy other than farm dairies in the district. Four visits have been made to ensure that the provisions of the Milk and Dairies Orders and Regulations have been complied with.

MILK AND DAIRIES REGULATIONS, 1949—Regulation 20

No action was taken during the year under this Regulation.

MILK SAMPLING

Biological Examination

No samples were submitted for examination during the year.

Bacteriological Examination

Tuberculin Tested Milk

No samples were submitted for examination during the year.

Bottle Rinses

One bottle rinse sample was submitted for examination during the year, and was reported to be unsatisfactory.

OTHER FOOD

The food shops and wholesale warehouse in the town have been visited as often as possible to ensure that the provisions of the Food & Drugs Act were being carried out, and the following quantities of food have been voluntarily surrendered as being unfit for human consumption during the year:—

Canned Meat	..	..	..	..	1,320 lbs.
Canned Vegetables, etc.	..	..	..	..	122 lbs.
Canned Fruit	..	..	..	..	567 lbs.
Canned Milk	..	..	..	..	16 lbs.
Canned Fish	..	..	..	..	4 lbs.
Canned Soup	..	..	..	..	25 lbs.
Cheese	..	..	..	..	10 lbs.
Rice	..	..	..	..	6 lbs.
Total					2,070 lbs.

FACTORIES ACT, 1937 and 1948

1. Inspections for purposes of provisions as to Health

PREMISES	No. on register	Inspec- tions	Written Notices	Occupiers prosecuted
i. Factories in which sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	1	8	Nil	Nil
ii. Factories not included in (i) in which section 7 is enforced by Local Authority	23	30	Nil	Nil
iii. Other premises in which section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
TOTAL	24	38	Nil	Nil

2. Cases in which defects were found

PARTICULARS	Found	Remedied	Referred to H.M. Inspector	Referred by H.M. Inspector	No. of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
Want of Cleanliness (S.1.) ..	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Overcrowding (S.2.)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Unreasonable Temperature (S.3.)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Inadequate Ventilation (S.4.) ..	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6.)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7.)					
(a) Insufficient	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
(b) Unsuitable or defective ..	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
(c) Not separate for sexes ..	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to out-work)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
TOTAL	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

Outwork, Section 110

Outworkers Nil

MEANS OF ESCAPE IN CASE OF FIRE

Number of visits	5
Number of notices served	Nil
Number of Certificates of Adequacy of Means of Escape issued	Nil

IMPROVEMENT GRANTS

Number of applications	7
Number of approvals	7
Total amount of grant promised during the year ..	£2,304 0s. 0d.

Stroud Urban District Council

Chairman:

W. K. PRESTON, Esq., J.P.

Vice-Chairman:

T. JOHN, Esq., J.P.

Clerk of the Council:

H. S. GIBBONS, Esq.

Councillors:

I. J. Bevan, Esq.	J. T. Hall, Esq.
H. G. Bullock, Esq.	J. Hillier, Esq.
T. B. Cameron, Esq.	F. W. Jenkinson, Esq.
H. L. Dean, Esq.	D. Johnson, Esq.
Mrs. L. M. Fern	Mrs. P. D. Michael
J. Flynn, Esq., C.C.	Mrs. P. E. Parker
H. H. Forster, Esq.	L. T. Price, Esq.
E. Geddes, Esq.	J. D. Waters, Esq.

PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF

Medical Officer of Health:

W. J. DOUGLAS COOPER, M.B., B.CH., B.A.O., D.P.H.

Chief Public Health Inspector:

G. G. CRITCHLEY, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector:

L. G. NORMAN, M.A.P.H.I., S.R.N.

First Additional Public Health Inspector:

V. G. CATER, M.A.P.H.I.

Second Additional Public Health Inspector:

W. L. FISHER, A.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

Temporary Additional Public Health Inspector:

D. F. M. LODGE, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

Rodent Officer:

H. H. GOODINGS

Public Health Department Clerks:

Mrs. M. J. COOPER

Miss A. DEAN

PART I

GENERAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

GENERAL STATISTICS

Area (acres)	..	..	..	..	..	2,779
Population (1951 Census)	..	..	..	..	..	15,977
Population (Registrar General 1958)	..	..	..	..	..	16,240
Estimated number of inhabited houses	..	..	..	..	..	5,237
Rateable value at 1/4/58	..	..	..	..	..	£219,127
Estimated produce of Penny Rate	..	..	..	..	..	£871

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS

Live Births

	M.	F.	Total
	124	124	248
Legitimate	118	121	239
Illegitimate	6	3	9
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 mid year Home Population	..	..	15.27
Birth Rate, England and Wales, per 1,000 Civilian Population	..	..	16.4
Comparability Factor for Births	..	..	1.02
Therefore Corrected Birth Rate for Stroud U.D.	..	..	15.57

Still Births

	M.	F.	Total
	4	3	7
Legitimate	4	2	6
Illegitimate	—	1	1
Still Birth Rate per 1,000 estimated mid year population	..	..	0.43
Still Birth Rate (per 1,000 Total Live and Still Births)	..	..	28.2
Still Birth Rate, England and Wales, per 1,000 Civilian Population	..	..	0.36
Still Births (per 1,000 Live and Still Births, England and Wales)	..	..	21.6

Deaths

Total Deaths in District	..	..	..	..	..	213
(119 of these were Males and 94 were Females)						
Average Age of all Male Deaths in Stroud Urban District	..	..	..	..	..	65.22 years
Average Age of all Female Deaths in Stroud Urban District	..	..	..	..	..	70.36 years
Average Age of all Deaths taking place in Stroud Urban District during 1958	..	..	..	..	..	67.50 years
Death Rate, England and Wales, per 1,000 Civilian Population	..	..	..	..	..	11.7
Crude Death Rate for Stroud Urban District per 1,000 estimated mid-year population	..	..	..	..	..	13.17
Comparability Factor for Deaths	..	..	..	..	..	0.91
Therefore Corrected Death Rate	..	..	..	..	..	11.98

56 of the deaths were transferable from other areas. Therefore only 157 actually took place in Stroud Urban District.

Outward Transferable Deaths

1st Quarter	..	..	..	15 cases
2nd Quarter	..	..	..	6 cases
3rd Quarter	..	..	..	10 cases
4th Quarter	..	..	..	12 cases
Total				43 cases

This means that 43 deaths occurred within the Urban District but were transferred to other areas for purposes of Annual Death Statistics. The majority of these deaths would have taken place in Stroud General Hospital.

CAUSES OF DEATHS

				Under	1 yr.	1-	5-	15-	25-	45-	65-	75-	Total
Tuberculosis of the respiratory system	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Other forms of Tuberculosis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Syphilitic disease	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meningococcal infections	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other infective and parasitic diseases	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Malignant neoplasm of stomach	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	3
Malignant neoplasm of lung and bronchus	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	1	5
Malignant neoplasm of breast	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Malignant neoplasm of uterus	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	—	—	—	—	1	7	7	6	21
Leukæmia. aleukæmia	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Diabetes	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2
Vascular lesions of nervous system	—	—	—	—	4	8	18	30
Coronary disease, angina	—	—	—	1	5	6	9	21
Hypertension with heart disease	—	—	—	1	—	6	7	14
Other heart disease	—	—	—	—	1	7	34	42
Other circulatory disease	—	—	—	1	2	3	3	9
Influenza	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia	—	—	1	—	1	2	8	23
Bronchitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2
Other diseases of respiratory system	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	2
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nephritis and nephrosis	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	3
Hyperplasia of prostate	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Congenital malformations	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	8
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	1	—	—	—	3	6	3	13
Motor vehicle accidents	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
All other accidents	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	2
Suicide	—	—	—	1	4	—	—	5
Homicide and operations of war	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total													213

DEATHS IN HOSPITALS

Gloucester Maternity Hospital	4 cases
Gloucester Royal Hospital, Southgate Street ..	14 cases
Mitcheldean Hospital	1 case
Royal Hospital, Great Western Road, Gloucester ..	11 cases
Westbury Hall	4 cases
Standish Chest Hospital	3 cases
Highnam Hospital, Gloucester	2 cases
Cotswold Hospital, Tetbury	3 cases
Horton Road Hospital, Gloucester	4 cases
Cheltenham Maternity Hospital	1 case
Frenchay Hospital	1 case
Warwick Hospital	1 case
Stroud General Hospital	29 cases
Cashes Green Hospital	20 cases
Stroud Maternity Hospital	3 cases
Total	<hr/> 101 cases <hr/>

From a total of 213 deaths, 101 occurred in hospital, thus 47.4% of the deaths took place in hospital. 52 of 101 deaths occurring in hospitals took place in hospitals within the precincts of the Urban District.

COMMENT ON STATISTICS

Death Rate

The corrected death rate for the district is 11.98 as compared with the figure for 1957 which was 9.41. There is a large increase in one year and therefore one must look for an explanation. During the year Cashes Green Hospital was changed by the Hospital Authority into a hospital for Chronic Sick and, of course, this would account for an increase in deaths in this hospital—in fact the comparable figures were 20 against 13 last year. Another factor is the number of older people who succumbed during the influenza outbreak. They may account for the fact that there were 29 deaths in Stroud Hospital as compared with 14 last year.

Maternal Death

The death of a female aged 20 from Eclampsia and complications occurred at Gloucester City Maternity Hospital.

Tuberculosis Death

The death of a male aged 62 from Chronic Fibroid tuberculosis of the lung occurred at Standish Hospital.

Acute Encephalitis

The death of a male aged 8 months occurred at Gloucester Royal Hospital.

MOST COMMON CAUSES OF DEATH DURING 1958

(i)	All forms of Heart Disease	..	..	..	77 cases
(ii)	Cancer	..	..	..	31 cases
(iii)	Vascular Lesions of Nervous System	..	..	..	30 cases
(iv)	Pneumonia	..	..	..	23 cases
(v)	Other defined and ill defined diseases	..	..	..	13 cases

TYPES OF CANCER DEATHS

Cancer of Stomach	..	..	..	..	3 cases
Cancer of Mouth	..	..	..	..	2 cases
Cancer of Breast	..	..	..	..	1 case
Cancer of Rectum	..	..	..	..	3 cases
Cancer of Prostate	..	..	..	..	3 cases
Cancer of Liver	..	..	..	..	1 case
Cancer of Larynx	..	..	..	..	2 cases
Cancer of Caecum	..	..	..	..	1 case
Cancer of Bone	..	..	..	..	2 cases
Hodgkins Disease	..	..	..	..	1 case
Cancer of Colon	..	..	..	..	1 case
Cerebral Cancer	..	..	..	..	2 cases
Cancer of Lung	..	..	..	..	5 cases
Cancer of Uterus	..	..	..	..	1 case
Cancer of Ovary	..	..	..	..	1 case
Cancer of Gall Bladder	..	..	..	..	1 case
Cancer of Kidney	..	..	..	..	1 case
Total					31 cases

Deaths of Infants under 1 year of age

		M.	F.	Total
		7	3	10
Legitimate	..	6	3	9
Illegitimate	..	1	—	1

All these neonatal deaths took place in Hospital.

Deaths of Infants under 4 weeks of age

		M.	F.	Total
		4	3	7
Legitimate	..	3	3	6
Illegitimate	..	1	—	1

Infant Mortality Rate

Death Rate of Infants under 1 year in Stroud Urban District per 1,000 live births	..	..	..	..	40.03
Death Rate of Infants under 1 year in England and Wales per 1,000 related live births	..	..	..	..	22.5
Deaths of legitimate Infants per 1,000 legitimate live births	..	..	..	..	37.6
Deaths of illegitimate Infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births	..	..	..	..	111.1

CAUSES OF DEATH OF INFANTS UNDER 1 YEAR OF AGE

Female	12 hours	Congenital Heart
Male	2 days	Congenital Heart
Male	1 week	Haematemesis Neonatorum
Female	9 hours	Atelectasis
Male	1 month	Mesenteric Thrombosis
Male	12 hours	Atelectasis and Prematurity
Male	8 months	Encephalitis
Male	4 days	Spina Bifida
Male	10 months	Congenital Heart Disease
Female	1 day	Atelectasis and Prematurity

MONTHS OF THE YEAR IN WHICH DEATHS TOOK PLACE

Month			Deaths that occurred within the District	Deaths that occurred in hospital or while temporarily resident outside the area	Totals
January	..	..	17	11	28
February	..	..	16	6	22
March	..	..	11	4	15
April	..	..	19	3	22
May	..	..	18	4	22
June	..	..	15	4	19
July	..	..	14	2	16
August	..	..	10	6	16
September	..	..	7	5	12
October	..	..	13	3	16
November	..	..	5	4	9
December	..	..	12	4	16
Totals			157	56	213

The worst months of 1958 for deaths in the Urban District were January, February, April and May, with January having the highest total.

LONGEVITY TABLE

Age Group			Male	Female	Total
0— 1 years	..	..	7	3	10
1— 5 years	..	..	1	—	1
5— 10 years	..	..	—	—	Nil
10— 20 years	..	..	—	—	Nil
20— 30 years	..	..	—	2	2
30— 40 years	..	..	5	1	6
40— 50 years	..	..	8	2	10
50— 60 years	..	..	12	5	17
60— 70 years	..	..	20	15	35
70— 80 years	..	..	38	38	76
80— 90 years	..	..	21	24	45
90—100 years	..	..	7	4	11
Totals			119	94	213

INFECTIOUS DISEASES IN AGE GROUPS, 1958

Disease	Under 1 year	1 year	2 years	3 years	4 years	5—9 years	10—14 years	15—24 years	24 years & over	65 years & over	Age unknown	Total
Measles	1	5	5	4	4	43	—	—	—	—	—	62
Pneumonia	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	4	1	—	7
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	—	—	5
Scarlet Fever	—	—	—	1	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	4
Whooping Cough	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Total												79

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION AND VACCINATION

The following Immunisations and Vaccinations have been carried out within the District during 1958 by General Practitioners and Local Authority Doctors:—

No. of Children who completed a full course of primary immunisation

	Under 1 year	1 year	2 years	3 years	4 years	5—9 years	10—14 years	Total
G.P. ..	29(27)	11(10)	—	—	—	—	—	40(37)
L.A. ..	46	19	—	1	—	5	—	71

No. of Children who received a re-inforcing dose

	Under 1 year	1 year	2 years	3 years	4 years	5—9 years	10—14 years	Total
G.P. ..	—	—	—	—	1	3	—	4
L.A. ..	—	—	—	—	4	57	3	64

Note :- Figures in Brackets denote Combined Diphtheria and Whooping Cough injections included in totals.

VACCINATION — SMALLPOX

	Under 1 year	1 year	2—4 years	5—14 years	15 years & over	Total
Primary	123	10	10	1	3	147
Re-Vaccination	—	—	—	1	2	3

VACCINATION — WHOOPING COUGH

	Under 1 year	1 year	2—4 years	5—14 years	Total
Whooping Cough Vaccination ..	69	10	5	1	85
Combined Diphtheria/Whooping Cough Prophylaxis (obtained by and given by General Practitioners)	27	10	—	—	37

TUBERCULOSIS

There was one death from Tuberculosis during the year and there are 178 cases remaining on the Register. 4 tuberculous patients were re-housed during the year.

Cases on Register

	Male	Female	Total
Pulmonary	76	77	153
Non-Pulmonary ..	7	18	25
	<hr/> 83	<hr/> 95	<hr/> 178

TABLE SHOWING AGES OF NEW CASES AND
IN-TRANSFERS AND DEATHS

Age	New Cases				In-Transfers				Deaths			
			Non-				Non-				Non-	
	Respir'y	Respiratory	Respir'y	Respiratory	Respir'y	Respiratory	Respir'y	Respiratory	Respir'y	Respiratory	Respir'y	Respiratory
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1—5 ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5—15 ..	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15—25 ..	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25—35 ..	—	—	—	1	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
35—45 ..	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
45—55 ..	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
55—65 ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
65 and over	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

The Mass Radiography Unit visited The Armoury, Merrywalks, in July, when 2,071 persons from Stroud and surrounding districts attended by appointment and Open Sessions. It is interesting to record that no active and 4 inactive cases were found, and 1 female in the under 15 age group was placed under observation. In addition 528 pupils from local schools were X-rayed and 1 female was placed under observation. The Unit visited 8 factories in the Stroud Urban and Rural Districts early in the year and, of the 2,995 employees examined, 3 active and 1 inactive cases were found.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948, SECTION 47

Removal of Persons in need of care and attention to suitable premises

It was not found necessary to investigate any cases during the year.

INTERNATIONAL VACCINATION CERTIFICATES

During the year 116 International Vaccination Certificates were signed by the General Practitioners in this district and were stamped and countersigned by me.

PART II

REPORT OF THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in submitting my Annual Report for 1958.

The year in some respects did not achieve all that one had hoped for; nevertheless sufficient progress was made to enable me to record a satisfactory twelve months working.

A slowing down of the Council's housing programme meant less slum clearance work, although once again a good number of individual unfit houses were dealt with.

Meat inspection continued in a most satisfactory manner and I would like to pay tribute to the officers engaged on this work, which often proved to be of an exacting and difficult nature. Perhaps it is unfortunate for the Council that all the slaughtering in the area—with the exception of the Bacon Factories at Nailsworth—is concentrated within its boundaries!

At the end of the year plans were well advanced for the new public convenience in Bedford Street and it should come into use during 1959. It is to be hoped that following completion of the new convenience, one or two of the existing town conveniences will be closed and others reconstructed and modernised.

Food hygiene in the district is still not as good as one would wish for and once again I would appeal to members of the public to co-operate by refusing to accept poor standards of hygiene.

In April of the year under review a Dustbin Maintenance Scheme was initiated by the Council and it is estimated that during the first nine months at least 300 new dustbins were provided in the district either under the Scheme or by owners or occupiers of premises—a very satisfactory start.

In passing I would refer to the untimely death of the Rodent Officer, Mr. H. H. Goodings, early in 1959. Mr. Goodings was a first class officer who gave many years of efficient and courteous service to the Council and public generally. His passing is indeed a sad loss.

Once again I would like to record my thanks to the Chairman of the Health Committee and all members of the Council for their support during the year and also to the Medical Officer of Health for according me the privilege of presenting a separate report.

I would also acknowledge the excellent work carried out by the staff of the Health Department throughout the year.

I am, Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

G. G. CRITCHLEY,

Chief Public Health Inspector.

SUMMARY OF INSPECTIONS AND VISITS MADE DURING THE YEAR

Dwelling houses inspected under the Housing Act and Public Health Act	202
Re-inspections of houses	191
Visits in connection with Council House applicants ..	184
Miscellaneous visits re. housing	29
Visits re. Rent Act	51
Miscellaneous visits	418
Visits re. general complaints	154
Visits re. infestations	9
Visits to caravan sites and moveable dwellings ..	30
Visits re. atmospheric pollution	22
Visits under Rag Flock and other Filling Materials Act, 1951	1
Visits to Marine Store dealers	5
Visits to Offensive Trade premises	4
Visits to Slaughterhouses	2,025
Visits to food shops	304
Visits to Mobile Shops	9
Visits to cafes and restaurants	29
Visits to factory and school canteens and hospital kitchens	21
Visits to licensed premises	30
Visits to premises registered under Section 16, Food & Drugs Act, 1955 (including ice cream premises)	17
Shops inspected under Shops Act, 1950	27
Visits to dairies, milk shops, etc.	36
Visits to factories, bakehouses and outworkers premises	119
Visits to theatres, cinemas, places of entertainment ..	30
Visits to schools	6
Visits to cases of infectious disease	5
Visits to swimming pools re. tests	51
Visits to water-courses	17
Visits re. water supplies	78
Visits re. drainage	350
Visits to petroleum stores	95
Visits re. Dustbin Maintenance Scheme and Refuse Disposal	559
<hr/>	
Total number of visits and inspections	5,108
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Total number of visits and inspections in connection with rodent control	1,941
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CO-OPERATION WITH OUTSIDE AUTHORITIES

I am pleased to say that there has been a close co-operation with officers of neighbouring Authorities, whilst an excellent liaison has also been maintained with officers of other public authorities, with whom it has been necessary to work. In the latter connection I would particularly like to record the help the Department has received from:—

- (i) The Divisional Veterinary Officer of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.
- (ii) H.M. Inspector of Factories.
- (iii) The County Fire Prevention Officers of the Gloucestershire County Fire Service.
- (iv) The Public Analyst for the City of Bristol and County of Gloucestershire.
- (v) The Director of the Public Health Laboratory, Bristol.
- (vi) The Inspector of the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, Stroud Area.

HOUSING

A. Clearance Areas

- (i) **Hill Street (No. 1) Area Compulsory Purchase Order, 1956**
No plans for the re-development of this Area had been completed by the end of the year.
- (ii) **Bisley Old Road/Middle Hill/Summer Street (No. 2) Area Compulsory Purchase Order, 1957**
Some re-housing from this Area took place during the twelve months and at the end of the year 36 of the 57 houses were void. The majority of the occupiers of the remaining 21 properties are either aged persons, or others living alone, for whom no suitable accommodation is available at present.

B. Individual Demolition and Closing Action

Of 38 unfit houses dealt with individually, 6 were subject to Demolition Orders, Undertakings were made in respect of 5 and Closing Orders were made on 17. 10 houses were demolished during the year.

C. Houses Rendered Fit

5 houses subject to Undertakings were made fit for habitation.

D. Slum Clearance Programme

No new Clearance Areas were declared during the year, the emphasis being upon individual unfit houses when these became void or when re-housing by the Council was imminent.

The detailed figures show that 50.00% of the original estimate of 374 unfit houses in the district had been dealt with by 31st December, 1958.

E. Details of Unfit Houses dealt with in 1958

(i)	Number of houses in Clearance Areas declared during period	Nil
(ii)	Number of houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	6
(iii)	Number of houses in respect of which Closing Orders were made (not including any in Clearance Areas)	17
(iv)	Number of houses subject to Official Undertakings (not including any in Clearance Areas)	5
(v)	Houses made fit for human habitation	
	(a) Houses made fit under Section 9, Housing Act, 1957 ..	Nil
	(b) Houses included in (iii) or (iv) made fit during the period	1
	(c) Houses subject to Closing Orders or Undertakings prior to 1/1/58 made fit	4
	(d) Houses made fit by informal action	Nil
(vi)	Number of unfit houses acquired by Local Authority (excluding houses in above categories)	Nil
(vii)	Houses actually demolished	10
(viii)	Number of houses dealt with in 1958	38
(ix)	Total number of unfit houses included in original estimate of 374 dealt with up to 31/12/58	187

F. Rent Act

Certificates of Disrepair applied for, Issued and Cancelled

Part I—Applications for Certificates of Disrepair

(i)	Number of applications for certificates	8
(ii)	Number of decisions not to issue certificates	Nil
(iii)	Number of decisions to issue certificates	
	(a) in respect of some but not all defects	6
	(b) in respect of all defects	2
(iv)	Number of undertakings given by landlords under paragraph 5 of the First Schedule	5
(v)	Number of undertakings refused by Local Authority under proviso to paragraph 5 of the First Schedule	Nil
(vi)	Number of certificates issued	3

Part II—Applications for Cancellation of Certificates

(vii)	Applications by landlords to Local Authority for cancellation of certificates	Nil
(viii)	Objections by tenants to cancellation of certificates ..	Nil
(ix)	Decisions by Local Authority to cancel in spite of tenant's objection	Nil
(x)	Certificates cancelled by Local Authority	Nil

G. Report on Housing by the Engineer and Surveyor, T. G. Askew, B.Sc., A.M.I.C.E., A.M.I.Mun.E.

(i)	Number of Council Houses erected 1958	45
(ii)	Number of Council Flats erected 1958	Nil
(iii)	Number of Private Enterprise Houses erected 1958 ..	118
(iv)	Number of Council Houses under construction 31/12/58	12
(v)	Number of Council Flats under construction 31/12/58 ..	Nil
(vi)	Number of Private Enterprise Houses under construction 31/12/58	99
(vii)	Number of Improvement Grants approved 1958	21

H. Report on Housing by the Housing Manager, F. J. Pugh, A.I. Hsg., A.R.S.H.

(i) Waiting List

Number of applicants on waiting list 1/1/58	617
Number of applicants on waiting list 31/12/58	506

(ii) Families re-housed

Number of families re-housed during 1958	
(a) in new houses	45
(b) in new flats	—
(c) in existing houses which became vacant	32
	<hr/> 77

(iii) Exchanges of Tenancy

(a) within district	9
(b) between tenants in Stroud Urban and other districts ..	3
	<hr/> 12

(iv) General

Of the 506 applicants on the waiting list 82% of applications were in respect of families who were without a home of their own or living in unfit houses; the remainder were received from aged persons requiring either single bedroom flats or small bungalows.

Although the waiting list shows a considerable reduction during the year this has been occasioned by the completion of the upper Farmhill Estate, and therefore the overall position is reasonably static. The demand for the small type of accommodation for aged persons and childless married couples is still apparent, but it is hoped that the development of the lower Farmhill Estate will meet the needs of these two categories of applicant.

The policy of exchanges and transfers to make the best possible use of the existing accommodation in order to avoid overcrowding and under-occupation has been continued. It should be noted that three exchanges have been effected with other housing authorities.

(v) **Repairs and Maintenance**

The programme for general maintenance to the exterior of the houses has progressed satisfactorily, the pre-war houses having been completed.

It is hoped in the near future to prepare a programme for the modernisation of the older type of house for consideration by the Council.

I. Inspection of Premises in Respect of Council House Applicants

126 reports were made for consideration by the Housing Committee, involving 184 visits.

MEAT AND FOOD INSPECTION

A. General

As in previous years the Abattoir and Bacon Factory at Ebley were in use for the slaughtering and dressing of animals for human consumption.

Apart from an occasional Saturday or Sunday during a Bank Holiday week-end, slaughtering was carried on at the Abattoir for seven days a week throughout the year, evening work continuing until 7 p.m.

At the Bacon Factory two officers were required for duty from 7.30 a.m. to mid-morning each day that slaughtering was in progress.

B. Ebley Abattoir

During 1958 several meetings took place between representatives of the Council and the Cotswold Wholesale Meat Company Ltd., to discuss the possible acquisition of the Abattoir by the Company. Negotiations were completed at the end of the year, the Meat Company agreeing to provide an office for the use of the Meat Inspectors.

The percentage of cows affected with tuberculosis showed a considerable decrease compared with last year—17.4% as against 29.20% in 1957. This decrease is no doubt due to the fact that the surrounding counties are now subject to Tuberculosis Eradication Orders, with the result that tuberculosis in those areas has been virtually eliminated. In addition fewer cattle were sent in as reactors by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.

In 1959, when the County of Gloucester is to be subjected to a Tuberculosis Eradication Order, very little tuberculosis should be seen in cows sent to the Abattoir via the markets or direct from the farms. It is anticipated that a large number of reactors will be sent in as part of the Eradication Scheme but it is to be hoped that the percentage of tuberculous cows will be even less than was the case in 1958.

Of 329 calves examined, none were found to be affected with tuberculosis.

C. Tuberculosis Order

Three cows were sent in under the Tuberculosis Order. Post-mortem examination showed two of them to be affected with generalised tuberculosis, whilst in the third, the disease was localised to the organs.

D. Tuberculous Reactors

85 cattle were sent in to Ebley Abattoir as reactors by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, and in all cases post-mortem examinations were made in co-operation with veterinary officers of the Ministry. No carcasses were completely condemned, but it was found necessary to condemn a part carcass in four cases.

E. Table showing percentage of Cows slaughtered at Ebley Abattoir during the last nine years and found to be affected with T.B.

1950	—	37.42%	1954	—	26.15%
1951	—	28.75%	1955	—	27.89%
1952	—	19.05%	1956	—	26.40%
1953	—	18.32%	1957	—	29.20%
			1958	—	17.49%

F. Bacon Factory

The number of pigs slaughtered and dressed in the Bacon Factory showed an increase compared with the previous two years.

Details of pigs slaughtered and dressed at the Bacon Factory for the past eight years

1951	—	16,372	1955	—	34,390
1952	—	30,611	1956	—	27,913
1953	—	33,217	1957	—	26,685
1954	—	40,546	1958	—	30,393

G. Casualty Animals

200 animals were admitted to the Abattoir and Bacon Factory for emergency slaughter during the year, comprising 44 cattle, 19 calves, 52 sheep, 68 pigs and 17 sows.

7 cattle, 7 calves, 7 sheep, 7 pigs and 4 sows were totally condemned, while in 34 cases it was found necessary to condemn some part of a carcass.

As usual with casualty animals a wide variety of diseases and conditions were found including calving, lambing and farrowing difficulties, many septic conditions, multiple tumours, abnormal odour, lymphatic leukaemia, generalised oedema and swine erysipelas.

H. Ante-Mortem Inspection

Ante-mortem inspection of animals awaiting slaughter was carried out especially in the case of casualty animals.

I. Diseases of Animals Acts

At the beginning of the year 57 Foot and Mouth contacts were slaughtered outside the district and brought into the Bacon Factory for dressing and post-mortem examination.

J. Post-Mortem Inspection

Table showing animals killed and inspected and carcasses, part carcasses and organs condemned

		Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep & Lambs	Pigs	Horses
Number killed	..	2,303	732	329	7,808	33,615	Nil
Number inspected	..	2,303	732	329	7,808	33,615	Nil
All Diseases except T.B.							
Whole carcasses condemned	.. ..	1	7	8	8	28	Nil
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	.. ..	647	308	6	365	5,496	Nil
Percentage of the No. inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis	..	28.14%	43.03%	4.26%	4.78%	16.43%	Nil
Tuberculosis only							
Whole carcasses condemned	.. ..	4	6	—	—	5	Nil
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	.. ..	128	122	—	—	1,027	Nil
Percentage of the No. inspected affected with tuberculosis	..	5.73%	17.49%	—	—	3.07%	Nil
Cysticercosis							
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	.. ..	22	2	—	—	—	Nil
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration	.. ..	22	2	—	—	—	Nil
Generalised and totally condemned	..	—	—	—	—	—	Nil

K. Total Weight of Meat and Other Organs Condemned

Total weight of meat and organs (home killed) condemned as unfit for human consumption — 23 tons, 7 cwt.

L. Causes of Condemnation

The following details indicate some of the diseases and conditions, other than Tuberculosis, affecting animals slaughtered and examined at the Abattoir and Bacon Factory.

Cattle

Actino-bacillosis	Multiple Tumours
Nephritis	Johnes Disease
Generalised Oedema	Liver Fluke
Septic Mastitis & Metritis	Toxaemia
Cysticercus Bovis	Peritonitis

Calves

Immaturity	Pneumonia
Pyæmia	Gangrenous injuries

Sheep

Gangrenous Mastitis	Immaturity
	Parasitic infections

Pigs

Swine Erysipelas	Moribund
Multiple Abscesses	Septic injuries
Arthritis	Septicaemia
Emaciation	Peritonitis
Multiple Tumours	Pyelo-nephritis

M. Cysticercus Bovis

24 cases were found in 1958 consisting of 21 heifers, 1 steer and 2 cows. Viable cysts were present in 2 cases, 1 cyst in the masseter muscle of the steer and 3 cysts close together in the masseter muscle of a cow. In the remaining 22 cases the cysts were degenerate and single ones only were found.

Comparative Percentages for last seven years

1952 — 2.89%	1955 — 0.68%
1953 — 2.60%	1956 — 0.81%
1954 — 1.23%	1957 — 0.58%
	1958 — 0.79%

N. Other Foodstuffs Condemned

The following quantities of other foods were condemned in 1958 as being unfit for human consumption:—

9½ lbs.	Cooked Meats
28½ lbs.	Poultry
212	Meat Pies
65 lbs.	Bacon
16 lbs.	Sausages
409 tins	Meat and Meat Products
705 tins	Vegetables
1,203 tins	Fruit and Preserves
78 tins	Milk and Milk Products
272 tins	Fish
61 lbs.	Cheese
355 tins/packets	Cereals, sweetened foods and flavouring compounds
22 lbs.	Butter
40 lbs.	Shell Fish
28 lbs.	Wet Fish
35 pkts.	Nuts and Raisins

O. Sale of Water-Cress

Inquiries were made in respect of a certain supply of water-cress on sale in the town, and the local authority in whose district the cress was grown, was approached with a view to an investigation being carried out. Samples were subsequently taken and the water-cress bed proved to be polluted, the cress being withdrawn from sale.

P. Special Examinations of Stocks and Foodstuffs

No special examinations of large consignments were necessary during the year under review.

Q. The Slaughterhouses (Meat Inspection Grant) Regulations, 1958

These Regulations came into force on the 2nd October, 1958, and superseded the temporary arrangements already in operation. The Regulations provide for the payment of special exchequer grants to local authorities who are required to inspect "export" meat, that is, meat in excess of local requirements. A grant of £474 was received for the year ending 31st March, 1958.

LABORATORY FACILITIES

The Bristol Public Health Laboratory and the County Public Analyst's Department were again used throughout the year.

Samples that have been submitted include water, milk, ice cream, deposit gauges, lead peroxide candles, faecal specimens, meat specimens and special samples.

The service provided has been excellent.

MILK

A. General

Special designated milk only is sold in the District. Some raw tuberculin tested milk is sold but the majority is pasteurised. No sterilised milk is on sale in the district at present.

The majority of retailers collect their pasteurised supplies from a central depot on the day of delivery to the consumer, the exceptions being those with suitable refrigeration facilities on their own premises.

B. Dairies and Milk Retailers

(i)	Number of dairies other than farm dairies within the District registered under the Milk and Dairies Regulations 1949—1954	8
(ii)	Number of retail dealers in milk	26
(iii)	Number of retailers licensed to deal in Pasteurised milk	15
(iv)	Number of retailers licensed to deal in Tuberculin Tested and Pasteurised milk	1
(v)	Number of retailers licensed to deal in Tuberculin Tested milk only	3
(vi)	Number of retailers issued with Supplementary licences to deal in Pasteurised milk	4

C. Milk and Dairies Regulations 1949/54—Regulation 20

No action was taken during the year under this Regulation.

D. Milk Sampling

(i) Biological Examination

Number of samples taken	.. .. .	2
Number positive to Tubercle Bacilli or Brucella Abortus	..	Nil

(ii) Bacteriological Examination

(a) Tuberculin Tested milk

No. of samples taken	.. .. .	33
No. which satisfied the Methylene Blue Test	.. ..	28
No. which failed the Methylene Blue Test	.. ..	5

(b) Pasteurised milk

No. of samples taken	.. .. .	3
No. of samples which satisfied the Phosphatase and Methylene Blue Tests	3

(c) Bottle rinses

No. of samples taken	Nil
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(d) Undesignated milk

No. of samples taken	Nil
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The 5 samples of Tuberculin Tested milk which failed the Methylene Blue Test came from producers situated outside the area, three of whom send milk into a central Depot within the Urban District. The production of milk on farms is not within the jurisdiction of District Councils and in consequence it is necessary to refer such adverse reports to the appropriate Officers of the County Agricultural Executive Committee. Checks were made on the production methods and advice was given.

E. Cleanliness of Milk Bottles returned to Dairies

The Council were seriously concerned during the year with the condition of many empty milk bottles returned to dairymen by the public generally.

Almost every family are milk consumers, and in the majority of cases the milk bottles are returned regularly in a satisfactory condition. However, complaints of misuse appear to be increasing; bottles containing splashes of paint inside, bottles used for petrol and other harmful and offensive liquids are examples.

With such misuse of milk bottles, there is always the risk that a customer may receive milk in a tainted bottle, despite the greatest care being taken by dairymen.

Apart from such dangers to public health, there is also the financial aspect. Contaminated bottles require special attention and in some instances are beyond cleaning and have to be written off as worthless. A common example of non-return and misuse of bottles occurs on building sites; on one occasion during the year a local dairyman recovered some two dozen bottles, grossly contaminated, from such a site. Cases have also been reported of persons deliberately smashing milk bottles rather than returning them.

In the interests of everyone, the need to exercise the greatest care with milk bottles cannot be emphasised too strongly.

ICE CREAM

A. Sampling

Seven samples were taken during the year, six being placed in Grade I and one in Grade II. Samples in these Grades are considered to be very satisfactory.

B. Ice Cream (Heat Treatment), Etc. Regulations 1947—1952

Since the coming into operation of these Regulations in 1947 there has been a gradual reduction in the number of premises manufacturing ice cream. The one firm manufacturing ice cream in 1958 used the cold mix method.

NUMBER OF FOOD PREMISES IN THE AREA BY TYPE OF BUSINESS (Excluding Dairies)

Butchers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15
Bakehouses	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8
Confectioners	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Restaurants, cafes and snack bars	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12
Factory and school canteens	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19
Fried fish premises	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
Fishmongers and poulterers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Greengrocers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8
General food shops (including sweet confectioners)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	83
Licensed premises	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50

Where premises deal in several different foodstuffs they have been placed in categories according to the main type of food sold.

FOOD PREMISES REGISTERED UNDER SECTION 16 OF THE FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955, AND DETAILS OF INSPECTIONS

(i) Premises registered for the manufacture, storage and sale of ice cream	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
(ii) Premises registered for the storage and sale of ice cream only	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	42
(iii) Premises registered for the preparation or manufacture of sausages or potted, pressed, pickled or preserved foods intended for sale	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
(iv) Number of inspections made	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17

The number of premises registered for the storage and sale of ice cream shows an increase of five compared with 1957, and it appears that this commodity is now sold from every type of food shop. Although the structure of the buildings in a few cases renders modernisation difficult, generally speaking a satisfactory standard of hygiene was maintained.

FOOD HYGIENE REGULATIONS, 1955/57

The majority of food premises in the district now comply with the Food Hygiene Regulations and thus staff engaged in the handling of food in these premises have every opportunity to practise good food hygiene. It would be pleasing to see a more positive approach in this matter by some food handlers and, in this

respect, encouragement by employers always helps considerably. Again shop managers and supervisors have a responsibility to ensure that their staff are aware of what is required of them and that the Regulations are complied with strictly, particularly during busy periods.

STATUTORY ACTION TAKEN UNDER REGULATIONS

No prosecutions were taken during the year.

Although no statutory action was taken during the year several cases of alleged extraneous matter in foodstuffs were investigated. In one interesting case a complaint of metal fragments in pork luncheon meat was traced to a defective can opener, whilst in another instance a piece of metal was traced to defective food manufacturing machinery.

INFORMAL ACTION TAKEN UNDER REGULATIONS

The following table summarises the contraventions found and remedied during the year (including those outstanding from 1957).

Lack of facilities for washing of food and equipment ..	3
Unsatisfactory personal washing facilities	17
Inadequate or lack of soap, towels and nail brushes, for personal washing	8
Food subject to risk of contamination	12
Improvements to decoration	8
General cleansing of premises and vehicles	5
Inadequate disposal of food scraps	4
Lack of cupboard/locker space for day clothing ..	1
No "hand washing" notices in or near sanitary conveniences	5
Lack of or incomplete First Aid Materials	8
Defective equipment	2
Inadequate drying of utensils	1
Inadequate ventilation	1
	<hr/> 75 <hr/>

21 informal notices were complied with.

LECTURES ON FOOD HYGIENE

As in previous years a number of talks were given by members of the Staff to interested organisations. Requests for such talks are always welcomed as they provide excellent opportunities to let members of the general public know the importance of good food hygiene, both in food premises and the home.

FOOD HYGIENE—GENERAL

During the year a photographic unit of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries & Food visited Stroud and took photographs of various food premises in the district. Two of the photographs are reproduced by kind permission of the Ministry.



Features of these two shops include refrigerated display cabinets, cabinets with glass screens, rails for customers' baskets, and tiled walls and floors.



HYGIENE IN LICENSED PREMISES

Progress in bringing all licensed premises in the district up to a modern standard as regards sanitation and hygiene has been slow. However it is hoped that all outstanding requirements will be completed in the coming year.

SHOPS ACT, 1950

(i)	Number of all shops in district	..	..	..	..	279
(ii)	Number of specific inspections under Shops Act	..	..			27
(iii)	Particulars of action taken during the year					
(a)	Under Shops Act, 1950 relating to ventilation, temperature, lighting, facilities for the taking of meals and to sanitary conveniences. Number of notices served					Nil
(b)	Under Public Health Act. 1936. Number of notices served	..	..	..	..	Nil

WATER SUPPLY

A. Report on the Water Supply of the District by A. N. Peters, A.M. Inst. C.E., M.Inst. W.E., Engineer and Manager, Stroud District Water Board

(i)	Sources of supply and means of storage and distribution								
	The supply to the Urban District is mainly from the water pumped at Chalford to the Covered Service Reservoir at Bisley Old Road. From the Covered Service Reservoir an Elevated Tank is fed and this supplies the houses above this Reservoir.								
	A short extension of 3" main was laid down Hollow Lane to supply houses being built by private development.								
(ii)	Quality and quantity								
	The quality and quantity of the water in the urban area has been satisfactory.								
(iii)	Results of Analyses								
(a)	Samples of untreated waters								
			No. of Samples	B. COLI. per 100 mls. (non-faecal)					
	Location			0	1	3	5	10	15 25
	Gathering Ground	..	5	—	1	—	4	—	— —
	Gainey's Well	..	2	—	1	—	1	—	— —
	Chalford	..	11	1	—	6	4	—	— —
(b)	Samples of water as supplied to Consumers								
			No. of Samples	B. COLI. per 100 mls. (non-faecal)					
	Location			0	2	3	5	15	
	Acre Street	..	10	9	1	—	—	—	
	Gainey's Well	..	10	9	1	—	—	—	
	Valley, Chalford	..	11	11	—	—	—	—	

(iv) **Plumbo solvent action**

The water supply has no plumbo solvent action.

(v) **Action taken in respect of any form of contamination**

All water is chlorinated and no other action was necessary during the year.

(vi) **Details of dwelling houses supplied from public mains and population served**

Estimated number of dwelling houses supplied from public water mains	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,165
Estimated number of population supplied	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16,100

B. Work in connection with Water Supply carried out by Health Department

(i) **General**

During the year a total of 20 water samples were taken, including those from the Stratford Park Swimming Pools, and submitted for bacteriological examination.

(ii) **Spring and Well water**

Series of samples were taken in respect of two spring supplies. In the one case the supply was piped to a point above the suspected sources of pollution and follow-up samples proved to be satisfactory. In the other case, negotiations are in progress with the owner of the property regarding remedial measures required.

(iii) **Mains water**

Samples were taken following two complaints received. In the one instance the water proved to be quite satisfactory whilst in the other, contamination was traced to the water storage cistern. In the case of the latter the storage tank was eliminated and the house connected directly to the mains supply.

SWIMMING POOLS — STRATFORD PARK

Frequent tests were made throughout the season on both the Main and Children's Pools for residual chlorine and PH value. Generally speaking a satisfactory standard was maintained, although new chlorination equipment is very desirable. It is hoped that provision for new plant will be included in the 1959/60 estimates.

Eight check samples were taken and submitted to the Public Health Laboratory for bacteriological examination. All proved to be satisfactory.

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

A. Clean Air Act, 1956

(i) General

The remaining provisions of the Clean Air Act 1956, which were not already in force, together with the Dark Smoke (Permitted Periods) Regulations 1958, came into operation during the year.

(ii) Action under Act

(a) New installations

There were no applications for prior approval under Section 3 of the Act.

(b) Statutory action

No statutory action was necessary during the year.

B. Visits in connection with Atmospheric Pollution and Improvements Effected

Twenty-two visits were made in connection with atmospheric pollution. A number of factories have now changed over from solid fuel to oil firing and, except in isolated instances, a good standard of boiler operation was maintained. Following representations, improvements were effected in three premises.

It was also found necessary to draw the attention of the British Transport Commission to a case of pollution caused by excessive smoke from a railway engine whilst standing in Stroud station. An assurance was received that the engine had been traced and the matter dealt with.

C. Deposit Gauges and Lead Peroxide Candles

Deposit gauges and lead peroxide candles have been sited throughout the year at the Gaumont Cinema and the Girls High School. The summary of the results for 1958 was as follows:—

1958 Month	Rainfall in Inches		Deposit of Grit in Tons per Square Mile		Milligrams in SO ₂ per 100 sq.cm. per Day	
	Gaumont Cinema	Girls High School	Gaumont Cinema	Girls High School	Gaumont Cinema	Girls High School
January ..	2.21	2.48	44.91	6.99	2.34	1.28
February ..	3.90	3.27	18.57	9.19	2.03	1.09
March ..	1.54	1.22	10.52	5.94	2.16	1.20
April ..	1.02	1.02	7.51	5.39	1.14	0.48
May ..	3.35	3.39	17.65	10.17	1.08	0.64
June ..	3.62	3.90	8.52	6.14	0.92	0.88
July ..	3.98	2.72	9.65	5.68	0.54	0.25
August ..	2.60	2.48	9.43	2.83	0.42	0.42
September ..	5.64	5.24	9.34	10.09	0.88	0.46
October ..	1.86	1.66	5.78	2.32	2.61	1.07
November ..	1.29	1.30	6.75	3.71	0.76	0.66
December ..	3.57	3.06	6.23	6.09	0.90	0.65

Comparative Totals for 1956/7/8

		Totals for Years		
		1956	1957	1958
RAINFALL :				
Gaumont Cinema ..	24.14 ins.	27.87 ins.	34.58 ins.	
Girls High School ..	22.99 ins.	26.67 ins.	31.74 ins.	

DEPOSIT OF GRIT IN TONS PER SQUARE MILE :

Gaumont Cinema ..	171.84 tons	115.58 tons	154.86 tons
Girls High School ..	82.21 tons	60.49 tons	74.54 tons

Comparative Averages for 1956/7/8

MILLIGRAMS OF SO₂ PER 100 SQ.CM. PER DAY

AVERAGE FOR THE YEAR :

		Averages for Years		
		1956	1957	1958
Gaumont Cinema ..	0.84 milligrams	1.41 milligrams	1.31 milligrams	
Girls High School ..	1.27 milligrams	0.95 milligrams	0.75 milligrams	

Appraisal of Results by Public Analyst

The results for 1958 show a continued improvement in the degree of sulphur pollution at the School site although at the Cinema site the trend is not so marked. Deposit figures for both sites have deteriorated as compared with 1957 although not as heavy as in 1956. Rainfall figures are nearly ten inches more than in 1956 and the heavier rain may account in part for the increased depositions.

The conditions at the Gaumont Cinema site showed remarkable variations from 44.9 tons in January to 5.8 tons in October. Indeed the extraordinary deposition of nearly 45 tons in one month has not been satisfactorily explained but it is worth noting that in the first five months of the year 98 tons of the 155 tons for the year were deposited.

Conditions at the Girls School site are less liable to such fluctuations and we note that in February, May and September the deposition was of the order of 10 tons, whilst in August and October the figures were less than 3 tons.

FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 & 1948

1. Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health

Premises	No. on Register	Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities.	20	19	Nil	Nil
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority.	135	78	8	Nil
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out - workers' premises).	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
TOTAL	155	97	8	Nil

2. Cases in which defects were found

Particulars	Found	Remedied	Referred to H.M. Inspector	Referred by H.M. Inspector	No. of cases in which prosecutions were instituted.
Want of cleanliness (S.1) ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Overcrowding (S.2)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Inadequate ventilation (S.4) ..	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7) ...					
(a) Insufficient	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
(b) Unsuitable or defective ...	9	3	Nil	8	Nil
(c) Not separate for sexes ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Other Offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
TOTAL	9	3	Nil	8	Nil

Outwork—Sections 110 and 111

Nature of Work	No. of Out-workers in August list reqd. by Sect. 110(1) (c)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists	No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises	Notices served	Prosecutions
Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

FACTORIES ACTS, 1937, SECTION 34

Certificate of Adequate Means of Escape in Case of Fire

Under Section 34 of the Act it is the Council's responsibility to issue Certificates of Adequate Means of Escape in case of Fire in respect of certain factories.

(i) Number of factories inspected during year under Section 34	14
(ii) Number of visits	25

Position at 31/12/58

(iii) Number of factories subject to Section 34	36
(iv) Number holding Certificates issued prior to 1/1/58 ..	27
(v) New Certificates issued during year	5
(vi) Amended Certificates issued during year	1
(vii) Number of factories in respect of which schedules of requirements were sent and upon completion of which Certificates or amended Certificates will be issued ..	2
(viii) Number of factories still to be surveyed on 31/12/58 ..	2

DUSTBIN MAINTENANCE SCHEME

During the early part of the year the Council resolved to operate a dustbin maintenance scheme throughout the district in accordance with the provisions of Section 75 of the Public Health Act 1936. Under this scheme if any house is without a proper dustbin, or the dustbin in use is defective, the rated occupier is given the opportunity in the first instance of providing a dustbin. If no dustbin is provided within twenty-one days, the Council provides one and makes a charge of 7/- per year. In many cases the Council have been requested to supply dustbins under the scheme.

The scheme came into operation on the 1st April 1958 and during the first nine months 184 Council dustbins were supplied whilst 82 were provided by rated occupiers following the service of informal notices. Again it was apparent that many new dustbins were provided without any notice from the authority.

There is little doubt that to date the scheme has been a success.

CONTROL OF MOVEABLE DWELLINGS

One new site for ten caravans was licensed during 1958, making a total of three sites in the district with 23 residential caravans. Apart from these, five individual residential caravans were licensed.

Two caravans were stationed, without authority, in the grounds of a private house and at the end of the year the County Council had initiated action against the owner of the land under the Planning Acts in order to secure their removal.

PET ANIMALS ACT, 1951

One premises in the district comes under the provisions of this Act and the licence was renewed in 1958. Three inspections were made during the year and on each occasion the premises were found to comply with the requirements of the Act.

RAG FLOCK AND OTHER FILLING MATERIALS ACT, 1951

One inspection of the two premises registered was made during the year.

There are no manufacturers of rag flock in the district.

MORTUARY FACILITIES

The Council's Mortuary at Lansdown continued in use during the year and was available not only in respect of the Urban District but also the surrounding Districts.

Details for 1958

(i) Cases resulting from accidents within Urban District	..	1
(ii) Cases resulting from accidents outside Urban District	..	3
(iii) Essential cases within Urban District	.. ..	10
(iv) All other cases	.. ..	19

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948, SECTION 50

Under this Section it is the duty of the Council to cause to be buried or cremated the body of any person who has died or been found dead within the district, in any case where it appears that no suitable arrangements for the disposal of the body have been made.

One case occurred in 1958 and as the person concerned was born prior to 1888, no Death Grant was payable by the Ministry of Pensions and National Insurance, the Council having to bear the full cost of £26 7s. 0d.

INFESTATION BY INSECT PESTS

One property in the district sustained a heavy infestation of Australian Spider Beetles, which invaded all parts of the house. Treatment was given and the nuisance abated.

OFFENSIVE TRADES

There is one offensive trade only in the district—a gut cleaning and preparation premises. This was inspected periodically and found to be of a good standard.

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949

Rodent Control—Figures for 1958

	Visits	Baits Laid	Poison Baits Laid
Sewers	204	20	133
Local Authority Properties	26	18	55
Business Firms with Agreements ..	390	134	431
Business Firms without Agreements	214	36	1,032
Private Dwellings	1,002	147	1,801
Miscellaneous	105	19	187
Totals	1,941	374	3,639

PETROLEUM (CONSOLIDATION) ACT, 1928

Three new bulk storage installations were licensed during the year, whilst three firms discontinued bulk storage. Generally speaking the licensing conditions were complied with satisfactorily.

Number of licensed petroleum stores at 31/12/58	..	65
Number of inspections	.. .. .	95
Number of notices served	.. .. .	9
Number of notices complied with	.. .. .	9

SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL

A. Sewerage

Report by the Engineer and Surveyor

(i) Trunk sewers—extensions

The second instalment of the Painswick Valley sewer—Gannicox to Stratford Road—was nearing completion by the end of the year.

(ii) Internal sewers—extensions

A start was made on the new Paganhill Lane sewer which will take the majority of the soil drainage from the Farmhill Housing Estate, at the same time providing main drainage facilities for properties in Paganhill Lane.

(iii) Need for further Schemes or extensions

The following areas still require to be sewered:—

The Westrip area

Painswick Road including Windsor Place and Callowell

(iv) Small sewage disposal plants

There are no small sewage disposal plants in the district and only a limited number of septic tank installations.

B. Sewage Disposal

The Sewage Disposal Works are at Stanley Downton in the Stroud Rural area and a report by the Manager is included in the Stroud Rural District Council section.

REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL

Report by the Engineer and Surveyor

(a) Collection

Refuse is collected throughout the district once per week, with an increase to two collections in the shopping streets of the town. The amount collected continues to rise annually, the 1958 figure being 6,500 tons, compared with 5,600 tons in 1957.

(b) Disposal

Refuse was disposed of by means of controlled tipping at Canal Side but by the end of the year the tip was virtually full. With this in mind discussions were held with the Rural District Council and agreement in principle was reached concerning a proposed joint tip in the Thrupp area.

(c) Salvage

No waste paper was salvaged in 1958 whilst sales of scrap metal were on a very limited scale.

